The Irish Times.

SPECIAL EXTRA

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930. VOL. LXXII. NO. 22,720.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines 2/6; each additional line, 8d.

Irish Times Private Numbers. — Dublin 22471; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4350 Belfast Office—139 Royal Avenue. London Office—89 Fleet Street

BIRTHS.

CORBAN-LUCAS—February 12, 1930, at Tourgon, Rams, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. L. Corbán-Lucas, a son.

BUNLOP—February 11, 1930, at 1 Belmont Villas, Magazine road, Cork, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cecil Dunlop, a daughter.

KNIGHT—February 8, 1930, at Benmore, Pond terrace, Kingstown, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Knight, 34 Gilbert road, Sandycove, a daughter.

McDONOUGH—February 7, 1930, at 89 Lower Dorset street, Dublin, to Doctor and Mrs. McDonough, Red Lodge, Galway, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TURBITT and GILMOUR—February 8, 1930, at First Coleraine Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. N. M. Lecate, B.A., Thomas Henry, youngest son of Mrs. Turbitt and the late John Turbitt, Windy Hollow, Portstewart, to Lucinda Maud, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilmour, Portland House, Portstewart.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

ANDERSON—February 16, 1930, at his residence, Sandhill, Boyle, John James Anderson, eldest son of the late John and Mrs. Anderson, Mount Pleasant. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock p.m. to Croghan, Boyle. No flowers.

BRABAZON—February 15, 1930, at 40 Eaton square, London, Lady Kathleen Brabazon daughter of the late Earl of Meath. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Brompton, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

BRIDGE—February 14, 1930, at her sister's residence, The North School, Abbeyleix, Mary Isadore Bridge, relict of the late Ernest John Bridge, sculptor, R.I.P. Remains were interred in the family burial ground, Killeshin, Queen's County, yesterday (Saturday). Australian papers please copy.

BURROUGHS—January 8, 1930, Charlotte, wife of John Yapp, Foochow, China, formerly of Taunton, Devon.

COHEN—February 15, 1930, at her residence, 48 Leeson avenue, Belfast, Elizabeth, widow of the late E. A. Cohen, of Dublin. Funeral to-day (Monday) at 3 o'clock to Knockbreda Cemetery.

CONCANON—February 14, 1930, at a Nursing Home, Dublin, Henry Joseph Concanon, aged 75 years. Funeral at St. Mary's Cathedral, Tuam, to-day (Monday), 17th February, at 12.30. No flowers.

CROKER—February 13, 1930, at Southsea, Hants., Henrietta Lilly, widow of E. J. O'Brien Croker. Funeral (private) at St. Paul's Church, Portarlington, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 12 noon. No flowers.

DILLON LEETCH—February 16, 1930, at her residence, Ballybrack, Margaret, widow of the late Hugh Dillon Leetch, Solicitor. Solemn Requiem Mass at 11 o'clock. Funeral at 1 o'clock from Parish Church, Ballybrack, to-morrow (Tuesday), 18th February.

FORSYTH—February 15, 1930, at his residence, Oldcastle, Thomas Forsyth. "Deeply regretted, gone from Acres, cleft for me."

GOURLEY—February 15, 1930, at 37 Lower Ircon street, Harriet Rebecca, widow of W. H. Gourley, aged 85.

GREENE—February 15, 1930, at 64 Kenilworth square, Rathgar (the residence of her son-in-law), Louis Christie, widow of the late William Greene, in her 87th year. Funeral private.

HUTCHINSON—Saturday, February 15, 1930, at Clewyn, Boyle, County Roscommon, Dawson Hyland, only son of Florrie and Dawson Hutchinson, aged 8 months. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

LEWIS—February 16, 1930, at Ethelville, Sutton, Katherine, the dearly-beloved and loving wife of Richard Lewis. R.I.P. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) morning to St. Fintan's Cemetery, after 10 o'clock Mass at St. Fintan's Church.

McCORMICK—February 15, 1930, at 15 Spencer Villas, Glenageary, James McCormick, son of the late James McCormick, of Ballywaltrim, Bray, aged 82 years. Funeral private. No flowers.

McKIBBEN—February 15, 1930, at Glenealy, Co. Wicklow, Robert McKibben, ex-Sergeant, R.I.C. Funeral to-day (Monday), 17th, at Glenealy, 3 p.m.

McQUISTON—February 15, 1930, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Harriet, widow of the late Thomas McQuiston, formerly of St. John's, Tipperary.

MITCHELL—February 14, 1930, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas Cumbie Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Seacliff Cottage, Thornhill Lane, Clontarf, at Dunmore, East at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

MORROW—February 15, 1930, at her residence, 2 Londonbridge road, Sandymount, Frances, beloved wife of the late Alexander Morrow. Deeply regretted. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, Mount Jerome.

NEILSON—On Friday, February 14, 1930, after a short illness, Selina Rose Nelson, 19 Vernon Grove, Rathgar, daughter of the late William and Rachel Nelson, Limerick. "He giveth His beloved sleep." Funeral private. Interment at Mount Jerome this (Monday) morning, 17th, at 10.30.

PORTER—February 14, 1930, at Lawrence street, Prosheda, Matilda, beloved daughter of the late William Armstrong, of Curracherin, Kinzeale, and wife of John R. Porter, late of Ryefield House, Virginia, Funeral (private) to-day (Monday) to Enniskerin Churchyard, Kingscourt, arriving at 11.30 a.m.

RICHARDSON—February 16, 1930, at his parents' residence, 245 North Circular road, Dublin, Dr. John C. Richardson (late Noble's Hospital, Douglas, I.O.M.). R.I.P. Funeral to Glasnevin Cemetery (Tuesday) morning, 18th inst., at 10.30.

WHITTEN—February 14, 1930, at Fancroft, Bocora, Edward Whitten, eldest son of the late John Whitten, in his 66th year. "Peace, perfect peace."

IN MEMORIAM.

BATEMAN—My devoted wife, Frances Emily, died 16th February, 1928. "My dearest treasure Thou didst take, Lord; give comfort and uphold."

BLACK—In loving memory of our dear father, who died 17th February, 1929, and also of our dear mother, who died 1st March, 1929. May they rest in peace. Mass this morning, 8 o'clock, at University Church.

BOLES—In loving memory of our dear mother, Catherine Boles, who died on 17th February, 1929, at her residence, Tullyskearney, Manorhamilton. "Father, in Thy gracious keeping, Leave we now our loved one sleeping." Maggie and Lily.

BOLGER—In loving memory of Rev. Michael Bolger, P.P., Carlow-Graiguenoe, who died on 17th February, 1926. Lord Jesus, have mercy on him.

CARLSON—In loving remembrance of our darling mother, Agnes Carlson, who died 16th February, 1919.

ELLIS—In fond memory of my beloved husband, William Edward Ellis, LL.D., who died at his residence, 2 Upper Carville avenue, February 17th, 1926.

FAHEY—In ever-loving memory of our darling father, who died at her residence, 10 Waterford avenue, North Strand road, February 17th, 1919; also father, who died April 25th, 1917. "Rock of ages, cleft for me."

KELLY—In memory of a dearly-loved husband and father, Stephen William Kelly, who died at 10 Donnell street, Dublin, 17th February, 1929. May he rest in peace.

McMULLAN—In sad, but loving, memory of our darling Audrey, who passed from us 16th February, 1928. Dearly loved. "We are closely following on nearer to you every day.—Mammie, Daddy, Roy, and Joy."

MARTIN—Treasured memories of a devoted wife and mother, Frances (Fanny), who entered into rest February 16th, 1929.

"Her life a beautiful memory,
Her absence unspeakable sorrow."

O'CONNELL—In ever-loving and grateful memory of Mary, the very dearly-loved and most devoted wife of Sir John Robert O'Connell, LL.D., J.C.S.C., and Ard Rinlin, Killiney, County Dublin, who entered into life on Tuesday, 17th February, 1925. May she rest in peace.

Generous in every thought,
Kindly in every word,
Helpful in every act.
She lived in the lives of those she loved.

PARKES—Twelfth Anniversary — In ever-loving memory of our dear father, Richard T. Parkes, who died at his residence, Mountpleasant Cottage, Ranelagh road, 17th February, 1918. "To be with Christ, which is far better." Inserted by his loving daughters and son.

SWEENEY—In loving memory of my dear sisters, Hannah and Charlotte, who entered into rest 17th and 21st February, 1929. "Gathered Home."

THOMPSON—In loving memory of our darling daughter, Anna Jane (Beauty), who died at her residence, Bank Buildings, Castlewellan, County Down, 17th February, 1929. "I thank my God for every remembrance of thee." Inserted by her father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

TWAMLEY—In fond remembrance of Grannie.—Bob.

WRIGHT—In ever-present and loving memory of Herbert Wright, a beloved husband and father, who was called Home, very suddenly, February 17th, 1929. "Till we meet to part no more." Sadly missed by his loving wife and daughters.

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RATHOWEN—The "Irish Times," "Weekly Irish Times" and "Irish Field" can now be had on day of publication from Mr. T. W. Kenny, Rathowen.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES PAGE SIX.

REGISTERED HIDE AND SKIN MARKET. Old-established business of Hide and Skin Merchants in the City of Dublin for Sale as a going concern, with leasehold premises and goodwill. Principals only apply to Messrs. Stritch and Stritch, Solicitors, 4, 5 and 6 Eustace street, Dublin.

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PROVISIONS: Including Bread, Milk, Meat, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Flour, Oatmeal, Fish, Chickens, Eggs, etc.

GROCERIES: Including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Barley, Tapioca, Sago, Raisins, Currants, etc.

STIMULANTS: Including Whiskey and Port Wine.

CHANDLERY: Including Soap, Starch, Washing Soda, etc.

MEDICINES AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

COAL: Best Wigan, Scotch Steam, and Slack (Screenings from best House Coals).

Sealed Tenders (envelopes marked "Tender for ....") to be delivered on or before Tuesday, 4th March, 1930, addressed to the Registrar, from whom printed forms for the purpose, and any further information can be obtained. Only proposals on such forms will be considered. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

(By Order), WALTER V. JONES Registrar.

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this paper Appear Correctly but no Liability is taken for any Error in or Omission in any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement no matter Where or by Whom accepted

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

12 words or under, 1/-

Every Succeeding Word One Penny

4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3

This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.)

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Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS ARE NOT ADMITTED IN THESE COLUMNS.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ORIGINAL testimonials or other Documents should not be enclosed with Replies to Advertisements 24-11-'23

IRISH TIMES, LTD., WESTMORELAND STREET DUBLIN

BRANCH OFFICES

BALTIMORE—Castlewood Avenue ..... Phone—Rathmines 251
BELFAST—139 Royal Avenue ..... Phone 1787
CORK—83 Marlboro' Street ..... Phone 1064
LONDON—89 Fleet Street E.C.4 ...Central 4350
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings, 50 St. Ann Street ..... City 3048
Telephone No.—Dublin 22171.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST between Theatre Royal and Dawson street, Brown Purse, containing Celebrity tickets, key, small cash; reward.—F 1744, this office.

LEFT at Dogs' House, large, fat black and white Fox Terrier, female.

REWARD of £5 for Diamond Ring lost Thursday, 6th inst., between Dawson street and Clarendon street Church after six o'clock.—F 1643, this office.

SMALL Black and Tan Terrier Found near Donnybrook. Owner apply to Douglas, 40 Dawson street, Dublin.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BUSINESS Training at Sherry's Commercial College, 10 Harcourt street, will equip you for a good position. Tuition by experts. Prospectus free. 13 B

ALL Pupils of Sherry's Commercial College, 10 Harcourt street, passing through a course of training to the required standard of proficiency in Shorthand and Typewriting are assisted to situations. X

COMFORTABLE Permanent Accommodation, private house, Kingston, offered man and wife or mother and daughter for nominal rent and light service; partially furnished; use light and heating; references essential.—277, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 13 A

CAN Lady recommend steady Housekeeper for single Rector in country town; must be capable, and excellent cook. Address "Z 3179, Housekeeper," this office. 13 B

DRESSMAKING—Wanted capable young Lady for Costume; must understand her work; apply, stating experience and salary (indoor). Address "Z 3105, Dressmaker," this office. 13 B

FLAT Machine Knitters, 10 and 13 gauge; must be competent; good wages; late paid; state experience, etc.—Kantrit Hosiery Factory, 42, Grattan, Cork. 15 B

GROCERY, Provision, Seeds—Wanted, situation, by married Assistant; experience; improver; Leinster, Midlands; Protestant. Address "Z 3187, Box" this office. 13 D

HOOVER Co., 48 Grafton street, have vacancy for 2 smart men to be trained as Salesmen; 20 or over; 1 Dublin, 1 country; salary and commission. Write or call, 9.30, Tuesday.

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this paper great care should be taken to include the catch word, when same is given, after the Office Number, i.e., "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

LADY (C.) Companion, Housekeeper, Secretary, Attendant on lady, needlewoman, courier, March; state salary, age, copies references. Address "Z 3171, Lady," this office. 14 C

MILLINER—Practical young Lady required at once; one with knowledge of Sales preferred; apply, stating religion, experience and salary (indoor). Address "Z 3104, Milliner," this office. 13 B

REPORTER Junior—Daily Newspaper requires the services of a smart Junior Reporter; good shorthand and descriptive; state experience, qualifications.—F 1683, this office. 14

SOPRANO required at St. John's, Monkstown. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary expected, 386, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 13 B

SALESMAN required to drive motor van and sell leading proprietary Article to retailers in Irish Free State, single, under 30 years. Apply, enclosing testimonials, F 1668, this office. 14 A

SMART Girl, experienced in Costume cleaning, complete knowledge general office routine. Full particulars, F 1605, this office. 13 B

TYPIST—Wanted an experienced Lady Shorthand Typist for large Commercial Office; must be well educated; late-typ.—F 1703, this office. 14 A

TYPEWRITING—Vacancies for well educated Pupils; practical and theoretical training; Shorthand Pitman's, Bookkeeping, etc.; moderate fees.—Lapidus, 38 Westmoreland street. 14 C

WANTED immediately, Useful Help, Protestant; good plain cook; small family; Dublin; good wages reference.—F 1585, this office. 14 C

WANTED, Young Lady Assistant for General Drapery in country town; Protestant; indoor. Address "Z 3127, Assistant," this office. 13

21 LADY Operator sale, 140—Hand Knitter and Rag Wools, 1,000 sales; Ladies' Gents' Hosiery and Garments, and Knitting Machines.—French Knitting Company, 17 Navan street, Dublin. 13 A

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS Wanted, with connection where not represented, two Dublin and suburbs, Advertising Tape, Ties, Corks; commission terms; fullest particulars for early.—F 1261, this office. 15 B

REPRESENTATIVE required for Dublin and district for old established Wholesale House, for Sale of Teas, Wines and Spirits; good connection essential; security required; suitable party will be liberally dealt with. Apply, stating experience, etc., to F 1590, this office. 13 B

REPRESENTATIVE for Midland And North-Western Counties, well established connection, amongst drapers, etc., required by large Firm of Readymade Clothing Manufacturers in Free State; commission basis. Address, giving experience, etc., to "Z 3115, Representative," this office. 13

WANTED, Traveller for well known Paint and Varnish Co., salary and expenses; must have good experience. Reply, stating age and enclosing copies references, F 1555, this office. 13 B

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Trave

Tatters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1928 MORRIS Cowley Saloon, 12 h.p., finished blue, in exceptional condition throughout; any trial or inspection to suit convenience; a bargain at £139. Address "Z 5184, Motor," this office. 19 D

WANTED.

CARS for Dismantling Wanted; particulars—Molloy's Garage, Rialto. 16 D

MOTOR Car or Chassis Wanted, with complete modern electrical equipment; give full particulars; price not to exceed £10. Address "Z 3067, Car," this office. 12 A

MOTOR CYCLES.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Whitefriars street corporation Four Courts; new garage.

NEW Imperial 1930 Models have just arrived; no-proved specifications, lower prices. Call and inspect.—Booth Bros. 26 X

4 H.P. Douglas Combination, 9-30 Rover 2 seater, Overland 13.5 4 Seater; all in perfect condition.—920, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 16 D

1929 T.T. Replica Scott, 2,500 miles, as new; what offers? Seen at Woods', Donnybrook. 13 B

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

FOR Sale, 30 cwt. new Ford Truck, new May, 1929, perfect order, £150.—Gass and Jeacock, Marylborough. 13 B

MOTOR Lorries and Skips for Sale—Clearing, 3 Ton Albion and 1 Ton Fiat, with open bodies, to make room for new covers; Motor Vans; also two 13 ft. 6 ft Vans and low Truck for same; highest offer accepted. Inspection and trial at Hill's, 12 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 14 C

WANTED.

TWO Six Ton Foden Wagons Wanted; must be over 11,000; numbers and price must be stated, and where seen. Address "Z 3097, Wagons," this office. 13 B

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

CHEAPEST House for Motor Tyres; guaranteed all makes stocked. Wire pay more? Valuesaving a specialty. Secondhand Tyres cheap.—Roberts, Abbey street, Dublin. Phone 43020. 16 T

BICYCLES.

AT 2/4 Weekly you can have a Coventry 3 Spires Special, fitted with Dunlops, Brooks' oil bath, Sturmey Archer, &c., green and gold or all weather, guaranteed, and insured free up to £250.—Claxton, Cycle Agent, 13 Summerhill. 13 A

THOUSANDS of Bicycles are scrapped before their time because they have not been properly repaired. You can lengthen the life of your bicycle by having it repaired by expert mechanics at Steven's Cycle Hospital, 8 Aston's quay, Dublin. 10 A

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

WANTED, smart Motor Mechanic for garage and lathe, with good knowledge of cars; send copy re-rence. Address "Z 5128, Mechanic," this office. 13 B

WANTED, a first class Motor Mechanic for Garage in provincial town; one good elsewhere; references and wages. Address "Z 3145, Garage," this office. 14 A

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR Gardener wishes place, suburbs, country; highly recommended.—P 1454, this office. 12 A

CHAUFFEUR Gardener wishes place, suburbs, country; long reference. Address "Z 3145, Gardener," this office. 14 A

The Superior Light Car is

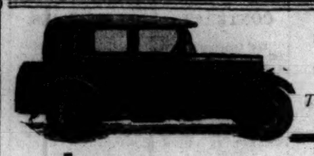
the Armstrong-Siddeley "Six"—the most economical Six Cylinder Car in the world. Write for catalogue. From £325 at Dublin.

J. J. REDDY, Distributor.

Express Auto Co.

2 and 52 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN, and at LR. GEORGE'S STREET, CORK.

"You Cannot Buy Better Car."



The new "Ten" which has set everyone talking!

Peugeot "10"

4 seater Saloon - - £235

2-str. de luxe Convertible Cabriolet £260

10 h.p. 8 cwt. Delivery Van - - £199

Freight Extra.

MacLysaght & Douglas Ltd.

40 Dawson Street.

PRODUCE AND FOOD MARKETS.

Norwich—Show of Stores ruled slow and dear. Carlisle—Slow sale for Stores at last prices. Doncaster—Pigs strong. Rubber easier.

CATTLE.

NORWICH.—A fair supply of beef was again on offer, and 48/- to 58/- per cwt., live weight, was realised. A good show of store cattle ruled slow and dear from £11 to £22 a head. Calves were in request, and veal made up to 1/2 per lb. Mutton was plentiful, and met a fair demand; best hoggets changed hands at 1/2 and ewes 10d. to 11d. per lb. A smaller show of pigs were penned on Saturday, with business the same as a week ago. Bacon sides and cutters made from 15/- to 16/6, a few choice to 16/-, and boners from 14/6 to 15/- per stone; stores realised anything from 40/- to nearly £5. At market—Cattle, 1,274; sheep, 1,100; and pigs, 500.

CARLISLE.—Upwards of 600 Irish store cattle (500 fewer than last week) were offered on the Sands to-day. Owing to the continued wintry weather buyers were few, and business was slow at prices similar to last week—viz., two-year-old heifers, £14 10/- to £16 10/-; heifers for short keep, £17 10/- to £19; stripping cows, £14 10/- to £16 10/-; polled bullocks, £15 10/- to £18; polled heifers, £15 10/- to £17 10/-.

DONCASTER.—Newly-calved and in-calf cows up to £33, calving heifers £20 to £24, old cows from £18, three-year-old bullocks £20 to £24, two years £17 to £18 10/-, yearlings from £12. No sheep. Young pigs 18/- to 40/- each, strong pigs 70/-, gilts in pig reached £14.

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES—BALTIC.—WHEAT—Cargo market dull at 6d. to 9d. decline, following weak overseas closing advices. Trading quiet. Northern Manitoba No. 1 Spring (Argentaul, afloat, sellers at 46/3; No. 2 ditto, 45/3; white Pacific, March, 43/-; Rosafe, 63-lb., afloat, 40/7½; West, also South, Australian, afloat, 43/-; Rosafe, 63-lb., for prompt shipment, £140 buyers indifferent. No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic sailing), this week, sold at 40/9; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, February, sellers at 47/-; No. 2 ditto, 46/3; No. 5, 45/-; No. 4 Manitoba, 44/-; Rosafe, 63-lb., afloat, 40/5; 63-lb., February, 40/-; Barusso, 63-lb., February, 39/6; 64-lb., February, 39/9; Australian, afloat, also February, 43/- per 480-lb. Futures inactive and easier, in sympathy with the c.i.f. position. Quotations (per 480-lb.)—Old contract, March, 43/-; new contract, March, 38/11; May, 39/4. MAIZE—Cargoes in poor request at 6d. per quarter decline. Plate steamers, afloat, sellers at 26/-; February, 26/3; March, 26/3. Parcels moved slowly at 6d. under late rates; La Plata, May-June, sold at 23/1½; No. 2 white flat African, February-March, 27/-; sellers, per 480-lb. BARLEY continued quiet, but steady. Parcels of No. 3 Canadian Western, February, sellers at 26/-; Azoff Black Sea, March, 26/9; Persian, February-March, sold at 26/6. OATS dull. Plate, afloat, also February, sellers at 14/6; March, 14/9; April, 15/-; German, on spot, sellers at 12/9 to 15/6; Chilian, February, also March, 16/3 per 320-lb.

LIVERPOOL.—WHEAT: The sharp decline in Winnipeg had an adverse effect here, and cash deliveries of wheat gave way considerably in consequence during early trading, fluctuated slightly according to the offerings, but finished at nearly the worst point. C.I.F. parcels neglected, and prices nominally 9d. to 1/- per quarter lower. No. 4 Manitoba February quoted 45/6, Rosafe Santa Fe, 63 lb. February 40/3 per quarter. C.I.F. parcels MAIZE, River Plate, 3d. lower, but no business reported. February-March quoted 25/6 per quarter. Wheat on the spot dull and easier. Maize—Spot parcels steady at 5/10 per central for River Plate. FLOUR quiet, and favouring buyers. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. per central lower, fluctuated slightly, and closed quiet at 1¾d. to 2d. under Friday night. Sales, 150 loads at 8/3¼, 2d. Close: March, 8/7, 6d.; May, 8/3¼, 2d. Sales and 8/3½, 3d., 2d., 5d. for July delivery. Values, March 8/3¼, May 8/6½, July 8/9 per central.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON: Continental meets a moderate demand, chiefly for Danish, while Irish rules steady, but American quiet, with buyers operating cautiously, though no quotable change is made in value of any description. HAMS and shoulders quiet at late rates. LARD on the spot, with better c.i.f. quotations, is raised partially 5d. per cwt. American refined now 56/- to 58/-, but demand is of only a moderate character. CHEESE quiet, but steady, with no further change in values recorded. BUTTER remains quiet, the recent decline in values failing to stimulate buyers. EGGS dull and lower at 14/6 to 14/9 per 120 for extra selected Irish hen, 13/6 to 14/-, selected, and 11/9 to 12/6 for mediums, with duck more or less nominal. Saturday's imports into Liverpool (cwts.):—Bacon, 549; hams, 40; lard, 6; eggs, 8,054.

LIVERPOOL REFINED LARD FUTURES.—Higher quotations from Chicago were reflected here, and in the moderate business concluded prices showed 3d. per cwt. advance. March finished 55/9, May 57/-, September 59/- per cwt. Closing prices:—March 56/-, May 57/-, September 59/3 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER.—Slow inquiry; weaker tone. Prices steady. Creameries, 162/- to 164/- per cwt. f.o.b.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Soles 18d. to 27d., slips 22d. to 26d., lobsters 18d. to 27d. per lb.; live eels 22/- to 30/-, dead 14/- to 25/- draught; turbot 10/- to 12/-, brill 8/- to 10/-, plaice 6/- to 11/-, halibut 12/- to 15/-, lemon soles 12/- to 15/-, whitches 7/- to 10/-, cod 3/- to 5/-, whiting 2/- to 4/-, hake 8/- to 10/-, skate 4/- to 6/-, haddocks 2/- to 6/- per stone.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Quite an uneventful week passed. The sale of refined sugars remains extremely quiet, both in U.K. and American centres, and this naturally reflects to raw descriptions. Terminal sections generally steady, and quite a good volume of business resulted in raw. March quoted 6/4½, May sold 7/0½, August 7/3½ to 7/6 and 7/6½, December 7/11½. COFFEE—A dull market continues for all qualities. Actuals and prices disclose slight irregularity. COCOA—Market quiet and without new feature. Accra f.f.f. March-May London contract 38/6 sellers, Liverpool 38/- f.o.b. terms. In the Terminal section, March delivery sold 42/1½, May quoted 42/7½, July sold 43/4½. SPICE—Sellers of pepper remain quite reserved, and fair general inquiries still in force. Lampong spot quoted 1/1; white Muntok sold 1/5½ to 1/6; Lampong, January-March, sold 1/1½, March-May at 1/1½; Muntok white, January-March, done at 1/5½; March-May, 1/4½, and further buyers. Tellicherry, February-April, quoted 2/3½; Alepuy, 1/9½, c.i.f. Cloves quiet on former terms. Sago flour very slow. Sarawak March-April sellers, 11/4½; April-May 11/3, c.i.f., Polish Farina, spot, London 10/6; Dutch, 11/-. Ginger slow of sale for all kinds. Tapioca steady. No change.

RUBBER.—Prices in the Mincing Lane market for raw rubber eased a trifle. London stocks are estimated to have increased by about 1,000 tons during the week, while those on Liverpool are expected to show a reduction of about 700 tons. At the close yesterday spot and February were quoted at 7¼d., against 8d. on Friday, with March at 6d., against 8⅛d. April-June last 4d. at 8⅛d., July-September eased ⅛d. to 8⅛d., and October-December ⅛d. to 8⅛d. The consumption of raw rubber in America during January at 36,669 tons was well above market anticipations, where estimates had ranged between 30,000 and 34,000 tons. The January total of 36,669 tons compares with 33,551 tons in December, and 40,235 tons last May. The last figure is the highest monthly consumption total registered to date. Arrivals during the month were nearly 4,000 tons greater at 47,462 tons, against 43,543 tons in December, while stocks are 15,000 tons up at 120,649. Reclaimed consumption during January was 16,785 tons, against an average monthly figure of 18,686 tons during 1929.

RICE—Market remains largely nominal, as buyers are few and far between. BEANS and PEAS deal with quiet attention, but sellers adhered to steady asking prices. JUTE—Market very dull and unchanged, and with no serious attempt made to negotiate business quotations ruled nominally unaltered. Calcutta manufactured goods cabled steadier. HEMP—A quiet, but steady, market for Manila grades on the basis of £ 31 for X fine. April, and also March-May shipments. African Sisal sparingly offered and firm, with sustained inquiries partly on Russian accounts. No. 1 for February-April quoted £33, March £35 10/- c.i.f. SHELLAC steady, unchanged on spot, forward being rather easier. Fair T.N. spot sellers 150/-, March 112/6, May sold 113/-, August 110/-, forward steamers held for 115/- c.i.f. COPRA—Market generally steady, but demand proved on the quiet side. Straits S.D. February-March to Rotterdam buyers £22 2/6, Ceylon quoted £25 10/-, sundried South Sea £21 5/-, P.E. and H.A.D. £21 10/-. To Marseilles mixed Dutch East Indies, Pending refined on spot. ARROWROOT—St. Vincent genuine ex store Liverpool without change at 4½d. to 5½d. medium, and 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. fine quality.

LIVERPOOL SUGAR.—The following are Messrs. Tate and Lyle's, Ltd., quotations:—Crystals, Tate, 84/-; Lyle, small cge., 13/9; ditto, 28-lb. bags, 13/6; granulated, 13/6; Tate, 13/6; Lyle, 13/6; Tate, 13/6; Lyle, 13/6; Tate, 13/6; Lyle

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. FEATURES.

IRREGULAR MARKETS.

PROTECTING THE SMALL INVESTOR.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

69 FLEET STREET, LONDON, Saturday.

The Stock Exchange last week scarcely fulfilled its early promise of providing brisker business and improved prices. Gilt-edged Securities only yielded slightly, and the daily marking up of prices of English Corporation Stocks showed that there is a steady investment demand on behalf of the public, but the Home Railway market was distinctly disappointing. South American Rails further declined, and a rather unfavourable impression was created by the further fall in Royal Mail Steam and some other shipping securities. Industrial shares have been much less prominent of late, with a certain amount of selling of Brewery, Tobacco, and Iron, Coal and Steel issues; while the fall in Courtaulds was probably partly due to fears regarding the McKenna duties, and not wholly to the prospects of a considerable cut in the dividend. The Mining market provided some relief in the shape of renewed activity in the Rhodesian Copper shares, though it is said that there is little public interest in that section. Rubbers showed considerable firmness, owing to the upward tendency of the commodity, due to hopeful anticipations aroused by the agreement between British and Dutch producers.

THE SMALL INVESTOR.

In some quarters there is rather a disposition to talk nonsense about the need for protecting the small investor against losses such as those incurred through the collapse of many of the boom flotations of 1928. Legislation is called for to protect the speculator from his own folly, and in connection with this it is urged that the interest rate on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank should be increased, say, to 3½ per cent. or more, so as to attract a large number of the smaller capitalists. Because the present rate is only 2½ per cent., it is contended that small people are encouraged to seek increment of their capital by investing in shares that will, it is hoped, give a good profit in the shape of capital appreciation. The matter is so important that the eminent writer on economics, Mr. Hartley Withers, has produced a book which contains a suggestion that, for the direction of the small investor, a huge investment trust should be formed, which would pay a reasonable dividend, but in which money could be placed with the assurance of perfect safety. From the nature of these suggestions, it might be inferred that outside the Post Office Savings Bank there is no safe field available to the small man. This is quite untrue.

SOME FACTS.

For example, every week considerably more than a million National Savings Certificates are sold, and they are purchased by the man or woman of moderate means, who is not so ignorant in these matters as some people would imagine. The certificates are bought because the return is considerably above that obtainable from Post Office deposits, especially if the holding is retained for a period of ten years. Further, it is possible for anybody to acquire virtually any amount of 5 p.c. War Loan either through the Post Office or through a broker or banker. The choice is not limited to this particular security, but extends to most of the Government stocks, and, where the holding does not produce an annual income of more than £5, tax is not deducted from the dividends. In the case of 5 p.c. War Loan the full payment is made in respect of all registered or inscribed stock.

OTHER AVENUES.

Outside Government stocks and the many other securities quoted on the Stock Exchange there are the building societies' shares, which usually pay 5 p.c., free of income tax. In the case of the well-known companies an investment in these shares is safe, and the opportunities are not confined to such huge concerns as the Abbey Road, the Halifax Permanent, the Huddersfield, the Woolwich Equitable and the National. Throughout the country there are numerous local undertakings whose finances for the most part are conducted on the eminently sound principles adopted by the mammoth concerns. There is one objection to an investment in building societies' shares—namely, the fact that there is no market for them. This is not an insuperable objection, for, if a holder desires to realise, the societies will invariably take his shares.

PEOPLE'S TRUSTS.

Many people invested in shares of the various co-operative investment trusts, which were formed for the express purpose of giving small capitalists an advantage similar to that reaped by investors in the stocks of the big investment trusts. Unfortunately, these co-operative trusts framed their programme on too ambitious a scale. For some years they paid dividends of 7 p.c., and readily took back any shares that investors wished to realise, but for certain reasons it was found impossible to continue these 7 p.c. dividends, and the privilege of disposing of shares was withdrawn. From the foregoing remarks it will be gathered that, if the small capitalist loses money from participation in risky ventures, it is not because absolutely safe investments are unavailable to him.

FOR CAPITAL APPRECIATION.

It has been pointed out on a previous occasion that certain British Corporation Stocks are more likely to appreciate in capital value with the progress of time than many other gilt-edged stocks. The reference is to those securities which, bear a low rate of interest, and, in consequence, are quoted substantially below par, but are certain to rise towards 100 as the redemption date approaches. The immediate return to a purchaser is moderate, and, perhaps, insufficient for the purpose of many, but when allowance is made for redemption the yield is quite good. Such securities are essentially lock-up investments. This means that if the holder were compelled to sell long before the redemption date he would lose, because his money could have been employed elsewhere to give a higher immediate yield. In case such stocks appeal to readers, the following list of 3 per cent. Corporation issues is drawn up, with the proviso that as a rule it is not easy to buy because there is only a small floating supply. If, however, stock is obtainable at the level indicated the purchaser will obtain an investment that is certain to show a profit in due course. The details are appended:—

3 p.c. Stocks.	Redemption date.	Price.	Flat yield.	Return with redemption p.c.
Brighton	1953...	74	4	4½
Burton-on-Trent	1943...	81	3½	5
Douglas Town	1943...	75	3½	5½
Gloucester	1955...	69½	4½	5½
St. Helens	1955...	70	4½	5½
Torquay	1943...	80	3½	5½

The above stocks are tax-savers, for the difference between the flat yield and the return with redemption is not subject to income tax, as it represents capital appreciation. In the case of the Gloucester and St. Helens Stocks this difference is ½ per cent., which is equal to practically 1 per cent. gross. Adding this to the flat return of 4½ per cent., a full yield is indicated in these cases of 5½ per cent. The above returns allow for any accrued dividend.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK.

The following are the rises and falls in stocks and shares dealt in on the Dublin Stock Exchange during the past week as compared with the list price on Friday, February 7th:—

RISES.

	Price Feb. 7.	Price Feb. 14.	
Land Bonds	89½	90½	+½
Consols	53½	54⅛	+⅛
Conversion Loan	76	76½	+½
5 p.c. Land Stock	61½	61⅝	+⅛
Bank of Ireland	306	311½	+5½
Provincial Bank	26	26	+1
Great Northern Deb.	61	61½	+½
Great Southern Ord.	17	17½	+½
Great Southern Deb.	58½	59	+½
Alliance Gas	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
Artisans' Dwellings..	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
Cables "A"	60	60½	+½
Cables "B"	30½	31	+½
Chem. Indus. Ord. ...	26/7½	26/10½	+0/3
Courtaulds Pref.	13/7½	13/9½	+0/2
Crowe, Wilson Pref.	8/0	9/0	+1/0
Dublin Tram Ord.	39/6	45/0	+5/6
Dublin Tram Pref.	91/5	95/0	+3/9
Grand Canal Ord. ...	90/0	92/6	+2/6
Heiton Pref.	46/10½	47/6	+0/7½
Hudsons Bay	82/6	85/4½	+2/10½
Lever 8 p.c.	53/0	53/3	+0/3
Pim Pref.	48/9	49/0	

FALLS.

	Price Feb. 7.	Price Feb. 14.	
2nd National Loan	99¼	99⅛	-⅛
Compensation Stock...	96½	96⅜	-⅛
Great Northern Pref.	48	47⅞	-⅛
Great Southern Pref.	38⅜	38¼	-⅛
Great Southern Guar.	48¼	47⅞	-⅜
R.A.T.	115/0	113/9	-1/3
Bradford Dyers	33/9	27/9	-6/0
British Match	26/10½	25/5	-1/7½
Burke Ord.	38/0	35/0	-3/0
Chem. Indus. Def....	9/0	8/6	-0/6
Dockrell Ord.	12/0	7/6	-4/6
Dockrell Pref.	14/4½	14/0	-0/4½
Guinness Ord.	104/4½	99/9	-4/7½
Grand Canal Pref.	80/0	75/0	-5/0
Imperial Tobacco	68/9	59/10½	-8/10½
International Nickel..	84½	83⅜	-1⅛
Lever 20% Pref.-Ord.	13/1½	12/10	-0/3½
Margarine Union	69/0	65/6	-3/6
Parent Trust Def....	2/3	1/3	-1/0
Shells	95/9	95/0	-0/9
Williams (H.)	71/0	70/6	-0/6

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO.

BIG ADVANCE IN PROFITS.

The report of the British South Africa Company for the year to September 30, issued on Saturday, shows a big expansion in revenue, the total income being £990,954, as against £640,584 for 1927-28. Dividends, interest and underwriting commission showed a small increase at £424,103, but the profit on realisation of investments rose from £86,858 to £456,485. Mining royalties, etc., yielded £107,883 net, against £93,260, and sundry profits amounted to £2,483, against £8,397. There was a loss on the estates and crops of £19,831, as against a profit of £34,450, and, after meeting this and all charges, the net profit worked out at £653,897, compared with £569,220.

As already announced, the distribution on the capital of £6,570,376 is raised from 10 per cent. to 13½ per cent., absorbing £711,360, against £550,269, and £686,724 is carried forward, compared with £544,186 brought in.

The investments stand in the balance sheet at £6,264,213, as compared with £6,332,272 at September, 1928.

The published or brokers' quotations of investments included at £5,952,614 out of the above total largely exceeded the figure at which they stood in the books at September, 1929. The remainder consisted of unquoted investments.

COPPER ESTIMATES.

Commenting upon the copper mining industry of Northern Rhodesia, the consulting engineer states that the outstanding fact is the proved ore amounting to 230 million tons, containing an average of 3.9 per cent. of copper. This includes 60 million tons of oxidised ore, proved in the neighbourhood of the N'Changa Mine, for which a suitable form of treatment has yet to be worked out, but the remainder is a perfectly straightforward sulphide ore averaging 4 per cent. copper, about which there is no uncertainty, either in respect of quantity, value or treatment. Furthermore, the geological indications leave no doubt of the existence of a further 100 million tons that will shortly be proved by drilling, and beyond this large additional quantities remain to be located.

Some doubts, he adds, have been expressed in the Press and elsewhere regarding the validity of the valuation and proof of such large quantities of ore on the evidence of drill holes, when many other types of ore deposit, of which the Rand may be cited as an example, could not be valued by any practicable number of drill holes. The justification is to be found in the uniformity over large areas of geological condition, width and copper content. Reference to the drill-hole data published in the annual reports of the companies concerned will show how remarkably uniform the ore bodies are as a whole.

PROFITS AND COSTS.

In round figures, the sulphide ores referred to will show a profit of at least one-half of the operating cost, and taking copper at £65 per ton, the recovery from 4 per cent. sulphide ore should have a value of approximately £2 per short ton of ore. It is because of the absence of any doubts as to the result, and of the very high ratio of profits to operating cost, that the working capital, which already amounts to about £10,000,000, has been so readily forthcoming.

In respect of the copper market, the world consumption is now, in round figures, about two million tons per annum, and it appears to be growing at the rate of about some 90,000 tons per annum, although latterly the rate of growth has exceeded this figure. Taking, for the present purpose, a rate of growth of 90,000 tons, an additional 270,000 tons will be required by the time production gets into its stride in Northern Rhodesia, and about half a million tons five years or so from now.

EXPORTS OF PORTER AND SPIRITS.

STILL RISING.

The shipments of porter, ale, etc., and plain Irish Free State spirits from the Port of Dublin, together with Cork, value duty, from available data for periods named were:—

PORTER, BEER, &c.

	Standard Barrels.	Declared f.o.b. Value.
Week ending Feb. 12, 1930	25,078	£76,375
Previous week	22,481	74,453
Corresponding week 1929...	17,566	68 247

PLAIN IRISH SPIRITS.

	Proof Galls	
Week ending Feb. 12, 1930	2,761	£2,106
Previous week	1,428	955
Corresponding week 1929...	1,164	1,023

The above figures are officially supplied.

The available weekly shipping returns for periods named hereunder in the aggregate work out, approximately:—

PORTER, BEER, &c.

	Standard Barrels.	
Jan. 1 to Feb. 12, 1930 ...	152,532	£505,847
Corresponding period 1929	107,366	357,193
Increase	45,266	148,658
July 1, 1929, to Feb. 12, 1930	858,370	£2,846,929
Corresponding period 1928-9	717,060	2,480,692
Increase	141,310	366,937

The export of plain Irish spirits from July 1st, 1929, to February 12th, 1930, were 67,761 proof gallons of denatured f.o.b. value £60,073. For the corresponding period of 1928-9 the quantity was 69,032 gallons of £62,683 declared value.

LIVERPOOL MEAT IMPORTS.

A small consignment of South African cattle were included in the fresh meat imports at Liverpool during the past week from overseas ports. They numbered 79, and arrived by the Sutton Hall from Capetown. Four other steamers with fresh meat on board were the Corrientes, from Buenos Ayres, with 26,903 sheep and lamb carcases, 184 cases of pork, 4,306 bags, etc., of meat, and 37,622 quarters of beef; the Tairoa, from Australia, with 12,393 sheep and lamb carcases and 37 bags of meat; the Montrose, from St. John, with 2,876 boxes of meat, and the Baltic, from New York, with 865 carcases and 2,141 boxes of pork and 483 boxes of meat—making a total of 39,296 sheep and lamb carcases, 3,190 boxes and carcases of pork, 7,702 bags, etc., of meat, and 37,622 quarters of beef. Compared with the arrivals of the preceding week these figures show an increase of 391 sheep and lamb carcases, 568 bags, etc., of meat, and 5,541 quarters of beef, and a decrease of 6,135 boxes and carcases of pork.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE OUTLOOK.

Now that the Hatry affair is a thing of the past so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, the prospects of a business revival are rather more promising (says *The Sunday Times*). Normally markets are usually active at this period of the year, even though tax collections restrict the supply of capital and Budget uncertainties help the bears rather than the bulls. But on the present occasion there seems to be a complete lack of initiative. It is really extraordinary that the very satisfactory Home Railway dividends were received with such apathy that the Ord. stocks of the two leading groups and the Defd. stock of a third can be bought to yield from 8 p.c. to 9 p.c. But it is equally remarkable that India and Australia should have to raise loans at 6 p.c. at a time when Bank rate is 4½ p.c., and that an Industrial company whose name is a household word should be obliged to raise fresh capital on Deb. stock yielding, with redemption, 8½ p.c. These are all symptoms of the loss of confidence which for divers reasons has become implanted in the minds of investors and will take time to remove. The manner in which the Hatry settlement was arranged so as to involve the minimum loss to the public has created an excellent impression, but there are still symptoms of financial weakness in some directions that impel caution. Political uncertainty at home and abroad helps to explain why the demand is still chiefly for "safety-first" investments. Last week's reference to the recent liquidation has led to an unfortunate misunderstanding. It was assumed to be a matter of common knowledge that country brokers had contributed handsomely and readily to the guarantee fund for the Hatry settlement in London—the actual figure was in the neighbourhood of £30,000—but London brokers took the view that if it had been possible to form a similar fund in certain provincial centres, some of the forced selling might have been prevented. It is always difficult, of course, to trace the exact source of liquidation, and it may well be that much of the selling attributed to the provinces originated much nearer the Metropolis.

ENGLISH ELECTRIC.

I am inclined to think (writes the City Editor of the *Evening Standard*) that English Electric Ord. shares at 3s. 3d. are a distinctly promising purchase. The effect of the reorganisation scheme has not yet been properly understood. If that scheme passes the Ord. £1 shares will be cut down to a nominal value of 3s. 4d. Afterwards each six shares will be consolidated into a £1 Ord. share. Outstanding at present are (1) £701,000 5½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., (2) £1,329,916 6 p.c. Convert. Deb. Stock, and (3) £985,565 6 p.c. Cum. Pref. shares. Under the scheme (1) comes down to £656,200, (2) to £450,863, while (3) rises to £1,135,874. Under the scheme the fixed charges for interest, etc., are being reduced from £182,000 to £72,000. To my mind the strongest point in the proposed scheme is that Lazard Bros. are prepared to provide £750,000 of new capital and to receive the new £1 Ord. shares at par for it, if the scheme is put into operation and if they can select the directorate. The fact, in itself, appears to me to make the Ord. shares a good purchase at the present price. Of course, there is the risk of the scheme being defeated. That must be taken into account.

STATEMENT ON TIN BY DUTCH EAST INDIES.

A Batavia (Java) telegram of Saturday says:— The Director of Government Public Works, speaking in the People's Council today, said that the tin shortage of the past few years had stimulated an increase in production. The balance of stocks for 1929 was 18,000 tons, so that the curtailment of production was imperative. The Government did not wish to take the lead, because the production of the Dutch East Indies during the last few years was stationary and had even decreased, so that it was not the Dutch East Indies Government which was responsible for over-production, but the foreign producers who had considerably increased production. The initiative, therefore, should come from them.

EXPLORATION COMPANY.

Reduced profits are recorded by the report of the Exploration Company for the year 1929, the income being £43,555, against £75,365. Adding income tax recovered £5,000, and transfer fees £40, and deducting all charges, leaves a net profit of £35,061, compared with £35,061 remaining for 1928, when £28,000 depreciation was written off. With £43,254 brought in, there is available £78,325, which the directors carry forward, no dividend being proposed, whereas for 1928 12½ per cent. was paid. The reserve of £100,000 set up in past years to provide for depreciation has been applied in writing down the book values of various holdings, principally mining interests in Mexico, and the shares and interests now stand at a book cost of £374,990, classified as under:—Gold and silver mines, £185,145; diamond, tin and other mining, £33,381; nitrate, oil and timber, £46,564; industrials, £139,902; total, £374,990, of which 72 per cent. is represented by holdings having Stock Exchange quotations. The first group comprises holdings in the Santa Rosa, Buena Tierra, and El Oro Companies, and in South African, Rhodesian and Canadian mining companies. The second group includes De Beers Deferred and Consolidated African Selection Trust, other mining interests, and shares in the Wankie Colliery Company. The third group includes holdings in Lautaro Nitrate, Anglo-Ecuadorian, Creole, Phœnix and Steaua Romana Oil, while the industrial group covers investments in various trust companies, steel and iron companies, Hudson Bay, Willesden, breweries, and smaller holdings in various commercial concerns. On the basis of Stock Exchange quotations and a careful valuation of the unquoted holdings, there was at December 31 a depreciation of £75,000, which the directors regret prevents them from recommending a dividend, but the depreciation is more than covered by the amount carried forward, so that the capital is intact. Liquid cash assets amount to over £62,000, and the directors believe that with a return of more normal stock market conditions a large part of the depreciation will be recovered.

BIRMINGHAM MOTOR SHARE MARKET.

Friday's closing prices:—Albion Motor, 38/-; Austin Ord., 7/-; do. B Pref., 13/3; do. Preferred 20 p.c., 6/7½; do. Deb. 6½ p.c., 65½; Birmingham Aluminium Castings, 26/-; Birmingham Small Arms, 10/-; Bluemel Bros., 20/-; Brett's Stamping, 26/3; Brooks (J. B.), 17/-; Brown Bros., 24/-; do. Pref., 21/9; Components, 11/6; Coventry Chain, 28/9; Crossley Motors, 4/-; Dennis Bros., 39/3; Enfield Cycle, 22/6; Fisher and Ludlow, 21/3; Fodens, 12/-; Guy Motors, 16/-; Halford Cycle, 55/5; Hughes Johnson, 40/9; Humber, 16/9½; do. Pref., 14/-; James Cycle, 8/-; Leyland Motor, 55/-; Lucas (Jos.), 76/6; Maudsley, 19/-; Morris Pref., 20/4; Napper Ord., 41/-; do. Pref. 7½ p.c., 24/-; New Hudson, 6/3; Riley (Coventry), 19/9; Rolls Royce, 45/6; Rovers, 7/9; Rudge-Whitworth, 5/6; do. Pref., 47/-; S.T.D. Motors, 3/4½; do. Pref., 12/-; do. 8 p.c. Notes, 97; Scott Motor Cycle, 1/3; Serck Radiators, 40/6; Singer and Co., 26/-; do. Pref., 17/3; Smith (S.) and Sons Deferred, 3/6; Smith's Stamping, 21/3; Standard Motor, 12/-; Star Motor, 3/9; Stevens (A. J.), 8/-; Swift, 1/6; Thomas, 9/9; Tilling-Stevens, 12/4½; do. Pref., 17/-; Triumph, 11/3; Vulcan Motor, 1/9; Dunlop Rubber, 13/7½; do. A Pref., 20/11½; do. B Pref., 19/6; Leyland Rubber, 25/-; Pereal Trust Ord., 1/1½; do. Pref., 2/-; do. Deferred, 1/1½.

TROPICAL PRODUCE MARKET BRISKER.

PRICES IMPROVING.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

Business has been brisker this week, and a number of the chief commodities have hardened in value. Palm oil has been somewhat steadier, though prices still show a shrinkage. 36sfts, both spot and February-March arrival, offer at £30 12s. 6d., which is roughly 5s. per ton lower than a week ago. Hards and mediums are slightly easier, but the business done has been so small as to make prices more or less nominal. Home consumers continue to act with caution, but the Northern Continent has shown a fair amount of interest in early arrivals of softs at £30 17s. 6d. and at £30 15s.

Palm kernels have been a firm market, the steadier tone noted towards the close of last week having been continued this week. Prices are roughly 7s. 6d. to 10s. higher, and quite a good trade has resulted. To-day sellers of March-April ask £16 2s. 6d., with April-May at £16 3s. 9d., and buyers at anything under. Hull consumers have livened up again, and £15 12s. 6d. and £15 15s. has been paid for March-April material.

Copra has shown a steadier tendency, and c.i.f. Straits February-March position was done to Rotterdam at £22 2s. 6d., and Dutch East Indies at £22 1s. 3d. and £22 2s. 6d. Marseilles has been a quietly steady market, and £20 15s., and later £21, was accepted for February-March mixed Dutch E. I. material.

Ground nuts continue rather quiet, both for Nigerian undecorticated and decorticated Rufisque material, while seed oils are only offered sparingly by Liverpool crushers. Cottonseed is quoted at 32s. 6d. for common edible, and deodorised commands 34s. 6d., both nett naked ex mills.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LOANS FIRM.

SILVER DOWN AGAIN.

As usual at the week-end, credit was in rather better supply, although there was no plethora of funds seeking employment. Old day-to-day money was renewed at 3½ to 3½ per cent., and fresh advances until Monday were offered at 3½ down to 3 per cent.

Bank Rate Discount (changed February 6, 1930) 4½ %

60 days (fine)	4	%			
3 months	3⅞	3⅝ %	Trade	4½	5 %
4		3⅝ %	.. ..	4½	5 %
6	3⅝	4 %	.. ..	5	5½ %
Loans to Brokers Day-to-day				3½	3
for a week					3½ %
Deposit Allowance: Banks at Call					2½ %
Discount Houses at Call.....					2½ %
.. .. at Notice...					2½

Bill rates were inclined to ease further, the general quotation for fine three months maturities being no better than 3⅝ per cent. Dealings in the "hot" Treasuries were reported at 3⅝ per cent. to a shade under.

At the Bank £8 in bar gold was bought, while £8,600 in bar gold was sold, and £2,000 in sovereigns was taken for export.

Silver further fell ½d. on China selling to 20d. per ounce for spot and 19⅞d. for forward delivery. Gold was quoted ¼d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per ounce fine.

The feature in the Foreign Exchange market was a reaction in French francs to 124.20½. Pesetas and belgas cheapened further, but kroner continued strong. Fresh weakness was shown by Argentine and Uruguayan dollars, but milreis hardened to 5⅛d.

Centre	Feb. 15 Closing Rates		Feb. 14 Closing Rates		Par of Exch
New York..	4.86⅝	4.86⅝	4.86⅝	4.86⅝	4.86
Montreal ..	4.90⅛	4.90⅜	4.90¼	4.90⅜	4.866
Amsterdam	12.12⅜	12.12⅞	12.12⅜	12.13	12.10.7
Berlin.....	20.76½	20.37	20.36½	20.37	20.43
Brussels....	34.90½	34.91	34.89¾	34.89¾	35.00
Copenhagen	18.15½	18.16	18.15½	18.16	18.179
Madrid	38.85	38.90	38.70	38.75	36.2215
Milan	92.90	92.92	92.90	92.92	92.46
Oslo.....	18.17½	18.18¼	18.17½	18.18	18.16
Paris.....	124.10	124.22	124.17	124.19	124.2134
Stockholm	18.12¾	18.13¼	18.13	18.13½	18.159
Zurich	25.19¼	25.20	25.19¾	25.20¼	25.2215
Alexandria.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97.05
Athens	375	375½	375	375¼	376
Helsingfors	193¼	193½	193¼	193½	193.2
Lisbon.....	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	4.50½
Vienna.....	34.81	34.88	34.81	34.88	34.56½
Warsaw	43.16	43.18½	43.16	43.18½	43.33
B. Ayres....	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	47.577
Lima 90 days	29 p.c. nom.		29 p.c. nom.		par
Mexico*	10.15d.	10.40d.	10.15d.	10.40d.	9.76
M'video'...	43½d.	43⅝d.	43⅝d.	44¼d.	51.161
Rio de Jan.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5.889d.
Valparaiso	39.76		39.78		40
Calcutta....	1/2⅝	1/2⅝d	1/2⅝	1/2⅝	1sd
Kobe (p.yn.	24¼	24⅝d	24¼	24⅝d	24.5d
Shanghai*..	23¾	24¼	24	24¼	—
Singapore*	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	2.8⅛

*Rate quoted on London.

COURTAULDS' "CUT" IN DIVIDEND.

POLICY THAT HAS COST £60,000,000.

The preliminary announcement made by Courtaulds, Ltd., regarding the results for 1929, was fully in accord with the pessimistic anticipations of the market. The final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent., tax free for the year, compares with 15 per cent., tax free, paid for the previous year. Profits have fallen by £1,428,169, and it has been found necessary to take £1,651,856 for the purpose of writing down the company's continental investments. The net result is that, in order to pay even the reduced dividend, it has been necessary to reduce the carry forward by £708,029 to £686,687.

The directors attribute the reduced trading profit to "the unsatisfactory state of business in this country." It is evident, however, that the adventures in continental trade have hit the company badly, a matter on which the Chairman will, no doubt, give a full explanation at the annual meeting.

Courtaulds, Ltd., is a great industrial company from which investors have reaped very substantial rewards in the past (writes *The Observer*). It is an unfortunate fact, however, that, owing to the lack of a stable dividend policy, the shares are subject to the wildest variation in market value.

The past year has been a particularly unfortunate one for the shareholders. They began the year with their shares standing at a valuation of £5, and have since seen them depreciate to £2 10s. Fifty per cent. has been wiped off the capital value, representing for the 24,000,000 shares in issue a paper loss of no less than £60,000,000. Had Courtaulds been a mining or oil company in the course of development, or one of the many queer companies floated in the 1928 boom, the depreciation would have been subject of comment, but for investors in a solid, respectable industrial concern such an experience is simply disaster.

The board of directors would, no doubt, say that market movements in the shares is no business of theirs. At the same time it is difficult to exonerate them from all responsibility. So important a company should, for instance, have a definite dividend policy aiming at stabilisation, even though it may mean a lower rate in exceptionally prosperous years. It is not as though the company has been particularly lavish in the distribution of dividends. Its policy has always been to build up large reserves, and its financial strength has been greatly enhanced thereby. During the past nine years it has earned just over £34,000,000 in net profits, and of this only £24,250,000 has been distributed to its shareholders.

From time to time distributions have been made to the shareholders in the form of capital bonuses, but these have been principally due to the writing up of the value of the investment in American Viscose Corporation. The last balance-sheet showed a general reserve of £6,000,000.

It is now evident that the dividend paid for 1928, equal to 30 per cent. free of tax, as compared with 25 per cent. in the previous year, when the 100 per cent. bonus distribution is considered, was too high. Courtauld made it clear at the annual meeting that there were difficult times ahead, and a clearer recognition of this in the distribution would in the long run have been of benefit to the company.

Stabilised dividends, even though on a lower basis than that paid for 1928, would be welcome if, by the adoption of such a policy, the shares of the company became less of a gambling counter on the Stock Exchange.

SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM LLOYD'S.)

HOME ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Jarrix, from Dublin, passed the Lizard, Feb. 14.
Consul Bratt, from Limerick, arr. Swansea Feb. 13.
Kingstown, from Dublin, arrived Cardiff Feb. 15.
Fairland, from Limerick, arrived Liverpool Feb. 14.
Whinhill, from Dublin, arrived Liverpool Feb. 14.
Lady Merle, from Cork, arrived Liverpool Feb. 15.
Donaghmore, for Belfast, left Liverpool Feb. 14.
Kerry Head, from Limerick, arr. Penarth Feb. 13.
Lady Emerald, Dublin for London, passed the Lizard Feb. 14.
Vestfos, for Dublin, left Manchester Feb. 14.
Galatea, for Galway, left Glasgow Feb. 14.
Mongret, for Tralee, left Gravesend Feb. 14.
Lady Martin, for Dublin, left Gravesend Feb. 14.
City of Dublin, of Dublin, passed Dungeness Feb. 15.
Nikl, from Waterford, arrived Barry Feb. 14.
Mondara, of Belfast, passed East Lizard Feb. 14.
Clapham, of Belfast, passed Isle of Wight Feb. 13.
Remenham, Dublin for Newport, passed south of St. Ann's Head Feb. 15.
City of Antwerp, of Belfast, passed Dunnet Head Feb. 14.
Citrine, for Belfast, left Liverpool Feb. 14.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND SAILINGS.

Graziella, for Belfast, left Madeira Feb. 13.
Belray, for Waterford, left Las Palmas Feb. 13.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORTS.

SATURDAY.

Barometer at 1 p.m.—30.
Wind and Weather—W.N.W. wind, light breeze, fine.

Foreign Arrival—Elnor, of Glasgow, 453 tons register (Captain Leitch), from Rouen, with a cargo of wheat, consigned to order (discharging in Alexandra Basin).

Coastwise Arrivals.—Lady Munster, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Lairdsforest, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Silvermore, from Swansea, with coal; Lady Kildare, from Liverpool, with goods; Asterin, Silverfield, from Ayr, with coal; Vestfos, from Manchester, light.

SUNDAY.

Barometer at 9.30 a.m.—30.50.
Wind and Weather—N.N.W. wind, light breeze; fine and clear.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Louth, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Lairdsford, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Assaroe, from Silloth, with passengers and goods; Finola, from Cardiff, with goods; Briarfield, Ringwall, Puffin, from Garston, with coal; Glencullen, from Ardrossan, with coal; Cameo, Pebble, Sard, from Glasgow, with coal; Margaret Lockington, from Ayr, with coal; Bronzite, from Newport, with coal; Pass of Leny, from Eccles (Manchester), with motor spirit; Clarelsland, from Liverpool, with empty barrels.

BROWN THOMAS

a week of bargains

IN THE

INEXPENSIVE DEPARTMENT

BEGINS TO-DAY

WE have placed in our Inexpensive Department (ground floor rere) a selection of the newest merchandise. This announcement gives particulars of some of the lines on offer. It will be a pleasant surprise for shoppers to see how very far Brown Thomas have come to meet them in the matter of price during this week in the Inexpensive Department.

Becoming Hat in Light Weight Felt, trimmed Straw and finished ornament. Colours: Black, Navy, Beige, Red, Green, Brown, Lido. Price **12/11**

Light Weight Felt shape, finished straw; ornament at side. Large Selection **3/11**

This Smart Little Hat is composed of Soft Cort Quills in Black only. Price **25/9**

We pay postage on everything.

This useful Tweed coat can be obtained in a large variety of new Heather mixtures. Medici collar and strapped cuffs and pockets. All-round belt. Lined throughout art silk. Sizes, S.W., W., O.S. Special Value ..... **2 GNS.**

Three-piece Novelty Suit (as sketch), including Wool Jumper, Scarf and beret; can be had in Cerise, Orange and Green. Price ..... **1 GN.**

Smart Jumper in plain colourings trimmed with contrasting shades. In Oak, Kash, Arar, Naples, Navy, Bottle. Usually sold for 12/6... **9/11**

We are making a very special offer of this smart suit. The Coat is carried out in fancy wool, faced with self-coloured wool marocain to match. Skirt is smartly pleated. Colours: Green, Red, Lido, Beige, Brown, W. Navy. Sizes. Special Price ..... **3 GNS.**

NEW SILKS

Crepe Novelle Marocain in Saxe, Sky, Coral, Helio, Pink, Maize, Cocoa, Almond, Rosewood, Ivory, Navy, Black. Usual price, 2/11 yard. Offered at **1/11½**

All Wool Ottoman, 38 inches, in new Violet shade. Usual price, 3/11 yard. Special Offer **1/11**

INEXPENSIVE UNDERWEAR

Children's White Wool Vests, fine ribbed, with short sleeves to fit Girls up to 14 years. Value for 2/6. Selling at **1/11, 1/9** and **1/6**

Ladies' Combinations in Strong Cotton, with Art. silk stripe. In different shapes, including short sleeves, no sleeves and Rosewood, Ivory, Navy, Black. Usual prices, 4/11 and 5/6. Selling at **3/11**

Ladies' Wool Combinations, in different shapes, short sleeves and opera top. Slightly soiled. Price only **5/6**

Ladies' Meridian Knickers in dark colourings and large sizes. Usually sold for 4/11 and 5/11. Price **3/11**

New Scarves

Windsor Scarves, in Crepe de Chene of Printed and woven designs, in becoming shades. Inexpensive Week Price, **4/11**

Woven Wool Scarves, in various shades and designs. Suitable for present wear. Inexpensive Week **5/11**

Frocks and Skirts

INEXPENSIVE DEPT.
(Ground Floor Rere).

One-piece Cashmere Frocks, in Wine, Green, Red, Nigger, Bottle, Black, Navy. Prices only **11/6**

Ladies' Rayon Frocks in a variety of styles and colourings. Prices **3/11** and .....

We have a large Selection of Tweed Frocks in ... smart styles. Prices ... Inexpensive Week ... well reduced, from 3½ Gns. to ... **37/6**

Offer of Ladies' Tweed ... in large range of ... pretty Heather mixtures at .....

HOUSEHOLD BARGAINS

Art Silk Bedspreads. Very special value. Single Bed Size (each) **11/6**

(Double Bed Size **15/11**)

Pure Linen Damask Cloths. 25 per cent. under usual prices.

1½ x 1½ yards	2 x 2 yards	2 x 2½ yards
8/11	**15/6**	**19/11**

(

ERICAN THEATRE.

T... ABT TO IRELAND.

(By "MUMAN.")

...g features of ... the modern American ...the gradual revolution which ...as a sequel to the founding of ... National Theatre and to the ... the movement to which Miss ... unwittingly gave its distinctive ..., in her modesty, she wrote to ... stating that she could "only ...ild a little theatre." The good ...e Irish theatre did not realise, ... wrote, that she had coined a ... was destined to become the ... world movement.

... not until 1911, following the ... of the Abbey Players, that ...came interested in the intimate ...nd then, as usual, the United ...k it up very wholeheartedly. ...h Irish players arrived, America ...ing from a theatrical war, which ...l several years, and had done ... impede the development of ...edrama. Indeed, there was no ...drama at all until the advent ... movement, and the ... written under its influence ...ot "The 47 Workshop," with ...ic the first experimental theatre ...erica, that of Harvard University, ...into existence. Wisconsin Univer- ...followed Harvard's example almost ...diately, and the little volume of ...sconsin Plays" stands to-day as a ...orial to the early efforts of the ...son students. These, under the ... of "The Wisconsin Players," invaded ...on shortly before the outbreak of the ... War, and subsequently extended ... visit to a tour of the English ...nces, to such good purpose that, on ... return to Madison, they severed ...nection with the University, built ...r own theatre, and blossomed forth as ...erica's first Community Theatre. ...ring the year or so that followed the ...nding of Harvard's "47 Workshop," ... idea of the intimate theatre spread ...rapidly among the American univer- ... colleges, as well as among the ...ess. Aids.

...NDITIONS.

...ld have been more hopeless ...y of the American stage ...s ago. Everything was ... a syndicate, which ...centres in New York, and ... cent. of the legitimate ...ughout the country. This ...ade the American stage "a ... to all who did not possess ...influence and a certain ...ney. The budding dramatist ...either a lump sum for the ...of his play, or a fixed weekly ...ing from 25 to 50 dollars, so ...ay ran. As often as not, he ...ated, and, after a month, ...withdrawn, and he was ready ...terest for what was offered ... thus ridden himself of the ...roducer-manager would send ... the road," and bring it ... so-called revival, which ...season. Then would ...gh might go on for ... American play- ...der altered con- ...and wealthy, sold ... It made millions ...y or unscrupulous ...

...nditions the artist ...xtract that was all ...nager, who could ...eks' notice, and, at ... a certain percentage ...s commission for ...ngagement. The one ...s rule was the late ..., who, although a ...ecate, never made a ...is life, and was never ...is given word. So ...ere the members ... artist who was ...ve a difference ...nd all other ...ainst him.

...d for several ...d the famous ...rancisco, gave ...ndicate, which ...ly a stroke of ... obtain from ... of a music ... the theatre ... legitimate ... the Gods," ...ge Arliss made ...access. Every ... made to crush ...t his players ... faithful to ... wrote his ..., although ...ing dramatising ... the country ...n with manuscripts.

...rrison Grey Fiske, husband of ...own actress, Minnie Maddern ...drew from the combine, and ...theatres with him, joined hands ...sco in order to fight the ring. ...same time, two or three ...managers made their first ... their own theatres ...h they imported ...entire supporting ...dition to the ring ..., outside of New ...ffect. Secessions, ...adually, and soon ... material for an ...g. Then the war ... and both sides ... in order to gain ... imported whole ...t enormous cost. ...should have been ...at great expense, ... cold storage" a ...

...N OPERA.

... even to grand opera ...stein built the Man- ..., and challenged the ... Company. This was, ...gigantic duel of the ...e Metropolitan Opera ... a group of multi- ...s by the late Pierpont ...these moneys was no ...eneral manager had ...tain the best European ...year cost, and the ...nsised the enterprise ...ture of half a million ...ns the aggregation which ...challenged. He brought ...ork to collect Caruso, who ...al house. He revived the ...usa opera, "Salome," ...n banned by the Metro- ...rs, and engaged Mary ...ical ... title part. He arranged ...Barto- ...iba by cable, and, within ...L. E. ... each made her re-appearance in ...27 88. ...er an absence of several ...d.; Mr. ...lavished money on a ...Goe- ...production of "Carmen," ...sella D'Anaola, Dalmores and an ...wise "all-star" cast, making it the ...popular opera of the season.

... that time, Caruso sang only in ...n, and the Metropolitan produced ...n opera so frequently that Caruso ...ared as often as four times in one ... Hammerstein thereupon turned his ...ion to modern French opera, and ...ounced Charpentier's "Louise" and its ...equel, "Julien," Massenet's "Thais," ... Pelleas and Mellisande," and "Le ...longleur de Notre Dame," and he revived ...Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffman" with ...a great caste of "stellar" artistes. In ...he following year Caruso had acquired ...h and the Metropolitan engaged ...also to sing "Mephistopheles" ...e versions of "Faust" by ...Gou- and Boito. Finally, Caruso and Gay challenged Zenatello and Labia in "Carmen."

So the war went on for three seasons, while New York looked on, quite certain as to the inevitable outcome, but wondering how long it would be before Hammerstein would surrender. At last, one morning, it was announced unobtrusively in the Press that he had sold his interest in the Manhattan Opera House to the Metropolitan Company, and had agreed not to produce grand opera in any form in America for three years. The intrepid Oscar then betook himself to London, where he built the London Opera House, which is now a picture house on the Kingsway. Hammerstein was in all probability the most remarkable man that ever entered the New York theatrical field. He went "broke" at least three times for enormous sums, and every time it was expected that he would not be heard of again. He was, however, of a mechanical turn of mind, and, relieved of the cares of an impresario, whether of opera or of variety, he invariably turned out an invention, usually to do with the tobacco industry—he was originally a cigar-maker by trade—and sold it at a price which enabled him to pay his debts and to return to the work of his heart. Peace be to his ashes!

IRISH INFLUENCE.

Meanwhile, the number of independent legitimate managers and producers had increased very materially, and, in 1911, when the Abbey Players reached Boston, the American theatre world was free from control methods, except in a minor and unimportant way. Plays, however, and musical comedy had been reduced to more or less stereotyped form, and the "stellar" system had led to a paucity of players and a monotony of acting, while staging had been carried to an excess of elaborateness. The Irish actors, their plays and their manner of presenting them, were a refreshing novelty. They made a profound impression on everybody.

The Little Theatre movement had now begun to spread generally, and, in 1915-'16, New York's first group of the kind, the Washington Square Players, was flourishing in its tiny playhouse behind a bookshop in Washington square, just below Fifth avenue. Charles Edison, son of Thomas Edison, was running his Thimble Theatre, seating fifty, a few yards away. Boston had its Toy Theatre, while Detroit had its Arts and Crafts Theatre, under the direction of Maurice Brown. Then came the entrance of the United States into the War, and the circumstance had an untoward effect upon the theatre generally. Soon after the signing of the Armistice, a few of the erstwhile Washington Square Players met in New York, and, out of this meeting, came the idea of the New York Theatre Guild.

The founding of the Guild really marked the beginning of a new epoch in American theatre history. Its career, however, began under very unpropitious circumstances. The appeal for subscribers met with disheartening response, and the Garrick Theatre, in which the first productions were made, was below the theatre district, and had stood closed for three years. The first two productions were not very successful, and then it was a case of "Ireland and the Abbey to the rescue!" It was decided to produce Mr. St. John Ervine's "John Ferguson," and, contrary to the expectations of those who knew of its indifferent success at the Abbey, it leapt into instantaneous popularity, with Dudley Digges and Barry McCullom—both native Irish actors—as "Jimmy Cæsar" and "Chutie"; Augustine Duncan, a Scotsman, as "John Ferguson," and Margaret Wycherly, whose mother was Irish, as the girl. The production had a long run, and it turned the fortunes of the Guild to such good effect that to-day it owns three theatres in New York, has a subscribers' list of nearly 100,000 names, and is recognised as the greatest theatre institution in the world.

LITTLE THEATRES.

In 1919-'20 the cost of transportation in America became so prohibitive that many producing managers could not face the cost of sending out touring companies, and outside of the large cities like New York, Boston and Chicago, the country became drama-starved. This condition led to the founding of Little, or Community, Theatres in every direction. These became so numerous, and there were so many failures, due to inefficient business methods or to incompetent artistry, that, for a time, there was alarm lest the movement would over-reach itself and pass as rapidly as it had developed. The situation, however, adjusted itself through the medium of such groups as the Provincetown Players, who, moving from their shed-theatre on Provincetown Pier, in Rhode Island, to Greenwich Village, in New York, were flourishing on the plays of Eugene O'Neill and Susan Glaspell, both of whom they had discovered.

Their success prompted many professional players, who found themselves "jobless" in New York, to form similar groups. These toured the smaller towns within easy reach of New York on a co-operative basis, and, out of the profits, they purchased and turned into theatres of the "intimate" kind private houses on side-streets adjoining Broadway. The season of 1922-'23 saw flourishing the Cherry Lane Players, the Triangle Players, the Morningside Players, the Stuyvesant Players and the Stockton Stocks. Another flourishing group was the United Arts Theatre, an experimental aggregation which invented the plastic setting—an arrangement of interchangeable flats obviating the necessity of providing new scenery for every play produced.

PROGRESS.

In 1923-'24 a succession of failures on Broadway convinced many artistes that a moderate stipend for forty weeks in succession was better than four weeks of high salary followed by several weeks of "no salary." They began to flock to the Little Theatres. Many of them forsook the stage in order to become directors of flourishing amateur organisations, and they have succeeded in bringing many of these to the status of permanent quasi-professional community theatres. These have replaced the touring companies which came for only one or two nights, and members of such companies now find life a little happier, and more comfortable and less hurried.

These altered conditions may be traced directly to the influence of the Irish Renaissance and to the Abbey Theatre, and one has only to be present at the annual Little Theatre dinner held in New York in January, and attended by representatives of nearly two hundred groups, to realise that the Abbey Theatre is still the factor of influence. Every summer a number of these Little Theatre directors visits Dublin in order to see the Abbey productions, and, recently, an American director has published a volume of Irish plays for the use of universities, colleges and Little Theatre groups generally. No greater tribute could be paid to Ireland's national theatre on the occasion of its silver jubilee.

There is now every prospect of the French Chamber passing the budget by March 1st. The Chamber met on Saturday morning and began the discussion of the articles, but after an hour deputies were so pleased with the progress they were making that they voted themselves a week-end off. M. Tardieu was not present.—Reuter.

AN IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

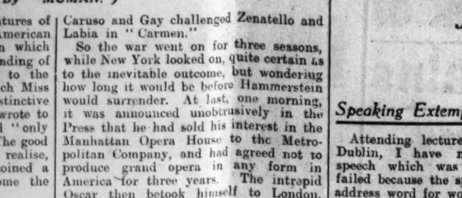
The Elizabethans : Mr. Churchill, Builder : A Famous Conductor. Ancient Jarveys : Opals : Snuffing : Izaak Walton. Student Travellers.

Speaking Extempore.

Attending lectures here and there in Dublin, I have noticed how often a speech which was excellent in matter failed because the speaker either read his address word for word or was continually fumbling with his notes. The House of Commons, perhaps, owes a deal of its power in debate to the tradition that speeches must not be read. I am told that there is gradually creeping into the House a practice of neglecting that custom. Such neglect is pardonable in delicate questions of finance or foreign policy, though Mr. Henderson has learned that he can be much more effective now that he is being sparing of the use of his manuscript, and Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, manages a frightening array of complications in money without notes. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is able to speak at great length without note. The accusation is often launched at Mr. Churchill that he learns off his speeches before going down to the House, and that is true of important occasions. His devastating power of retort and his fighting thrusts are, however, more often than not purely extempore, the spark of the moment. Then he is at his best.

Mr. Churchill, Bricklayer.

I notice that while Mr. Snowden is busy completing preparations for the presentation of the Budget, his predecessor in office is again indulging his passion for bricklaying. Relieved of the cares of office, Mr. Churchill, they tell me, is now



MR. CHURCHILL.

with his own hands building the walls of a new residence for himself and his family. It is inevitable that such labour on the part of an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer should occasion comment from cartoonist and satirist, but I have yet to notice any reference to the fact that Winston Churchill is not the first of his line to have his name associated with bricks.

More than 200 years ago, during the campaigns in the Low Countries, John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, brought ship-loads of Dutch bricks to England as ballast in his empty transports. These bricks, procured by the victor of Blenheim, were used by him to build Marlborough House, one of the stateliest of London's mansions, which is nowadays one of the town residences of the Prince of Wales.

So it is that bricks form a curious link between past and present generations of the Churchill family, and who shall say that there is nothing in heredity?

The Elizabethans.

In view of the dance given in the Gresham Hotel to-night by the Dublin University Elizabethan Society, it might be interesting to those unacquainted with the Society to know exactly what its membership entails.

The Dublin University Debating Society was founded in 1905 as a Social and Debating Club for the use of women students of Trinity College. The Society possesses, besides the general club rooms, a luncheon room, a writing and committee room, and a small library, where club stationery, as well as newspapers and periodicals, are provided. The "Eliz.," as it is commonly called, is growing in popularity owing to the care it takes to provide its members with bodily comfort as well as mental exercise in the form of debates. Cheerful fires and comfortable arm chairs are a feature of the "Eliz.," and, as a privilege that is greatly appreciated is the right of members to admit visitors to share these rooms, and to take meals in the luncheon room.

Pale Hecate's Offering.

A poor sort of witch was Mary Butlers, of Carrickfergus. In July, 1807, Alexander Montgomery's cow gave milk from which no butter could be churned, and Mary was sent for to cure the cow. Her first experiment was to churn some of the cow's milk, but, as usual, it yielded no butter, and some people who drank of it afterwards were very sick indeed. She then set about casting her cantrips in earnest. Late at night she sent Montgomery and a young man to stand in the stable by the cow's head, with their waistcoats turned inside out, and to wait there until she sent for them. She herself remained in Montgomery's cottage with his wife and son and an old woman. She shut the door, stuffed the chimney, and stopped up all crevices which might admit air. When daylight came old Montgomery grew alarmed, and left his post to peer through the kitchen window. He beheld the four people stretched out on the floor. His wife and son were found to be dead, and the old woman and Mary not far from death. There was a pot on the fire, and the air smelt of brimstone. The old woman died soon, but Mary, having been cast on a dunghill and well kicked, recovered sufficiently to go to gaol. She was, however, acquitted, and was actually invited in later years to cure the bewitched cattle of the parish.

Her explanation of the unfortunate affair of Montgomery's cow was that a black man with a club had murdered the three others, and had struck her to the ground.

Student-Travellers.

A German railway company has decided to equip special carriages for the use of university students who wish to study while travelling. In recent years the habit of studying while travelling by rail has been increasing, and, indeed, even on tramcars young men are often seen buried in some text-book nowadays. Some months ago the Pacific Electric Railway in Southern California adopted a novel idea to encourage student-travellers. They inaugurated a "university course" for season ticket-holders, and the plan met with a ready response from these students who travelled on the route. Every season ticket-holder, when he renewed his ticket, was given the opportunity of enrolling in a train correspondence course in any of nineteen subjects. The student-traveller receives his lesson for the day from the booking clerk in the morning. The lessons are in loose-leaf form, and there is just enough work to fill up the time of the traveller for the round journey of thirty, forty, or fifty minutes. Examinations are held at intervals and diplomas awarded.

Snuffing.

I have noticed in the Diary the revival of the habit of snuffing in England, and I wondered whether the Irish snuff-takers were the survivals of yesterday, or revivalists. Recent experience has lead me to conclude that the habit is reviving here. Calling upon some young friends of mine who have just set up house, I was amused to have passed to me during the evening a mighty horn that contained the "titillating dust"; and in rapid succession at a number of meetings of societies I have observed dainty boxes and small flat tins being offered about, especially by the women—and they not the elderly or eccentric, but young and given to the practical in life. I questioned one of the latter, and was told that it was very convenient to take snuff during speech-making, when one could not very well smoke, and, additionally, that in a stuffy atmosphere—and meetings are often stuffy—it is good against germs, and, finally, that the taking of snuff was any way soothing.

Opals.

The other day I paused to admire a display of opals in the window of a Dublin jeweller's shop, and to reflect on the unfortunate superstition which militates against the popularity of these beautiful gems. It seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the physical peculiarities of opals. They are so sensitive to changes in temperature that, if worn for any time in a warm atmosphere and then taken into a cold one, they fall out of their settings through contraction. In this way the stones obtained the name of being unlucky. That they were highly prized in ancient times, however, may be judged from Pliny's account of how a rich Roman senator named Nonius was exiled by Mark Antony on account of his magnificent opal, the size of a hazel nut.

Western Origin.

Although called in the jewellery trade "Oriental Opal," there is no record that these stones ever were found in the East. The finest opals seem always to have come from Hungary, but Australia is now the world's largest producer. The opal-digger has to work under trying conditions in the arid desert of Western Queensland, where "willy-willies," as tornadoes are called, rage across the sandy plains, but he has always the hope of striking it rich "—perhaps, discovering a black opal, a beautiful and very valuable stone, which seems to throw out blood-red flashes from a great depth. It is a curious fact that in the opal districts even reptilian bones and pieces of shell are found in an opalised condition, and there are much sought after and demand a good price.

Aged Jarveys.

Drivers of the old-fashioned hackney cars, now getting fewer and fewer, are famous for their length of life. I suppose the long hours they have to spend in the open air in all sorts of weather have something to do with this, although I have heard a claim made for them that they are by nature a hardier breed than men in most other occupations.

My thoughts have been turned to these old stagers by the news of the death of one of the last of the hackney drivers who plied for hire in Derry City. This veteran was Alec Whiteside, who died a few days ago at the ripe age of 76. He was a familiar character in the Maiden City and had good stories to tell his fares about stirring times on both sides of the Foyle in earlier years. In 1920 he was the central figure in an incident which happened during the armed rioting in Derry in the June of that year. He had just left his house in Henrietta street when a sniper's bullet struck him in the leg and wounded him so badly that the limb had to be amputated.

In Derry, as elsewhere, taxis and motor 'buses are putting the hackney cars off the streets. Among the Derry victims of the new street traffic has been the last of the horse-hauled 'buses in these islands. This was known as McGonigal's 'bus, and was a very quaint old vehicle which used to lumber along with its passengers from the Great Northern station to the narrow gauge station at Pennyburn, the terminus of the railway which until recently was the chief mode of locomotion between Derry and the Inishowen peninsula.

Santry.

The village of Santry furnishes a remarkable instance of the power exercised by landed proprietors two hundred odd years ago. In 1738 Lord Santry forfeited his rank by the murder of one of his own servants, and was in due course indicted, convicted, and sentenced to death for the offence. Great influence was exerted to secure his pardon, but without effect, and when every means of intercession had failed, his uncle, Sir Compton Domvile, adopted an ingenious method of coercing the authorities. Sir Compton was at that time proprietor of Templeogue, from which Dublin was exclusively supplied with water. He threatened to cut off the supply from the city if the capital sentence were enforced against his nephew. The threat proved effective, and the prisoner's escape was arranged by connivance. Although a memorial to Lord Santry exists in the local graveyard, he actually died in Italy, and his uncle, who had intervened so effectually on his behalf, succeeded to his estates. The church at Santry, by the way, is interesting from another aspect, because an incumbent of this parish, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, was a legatee of Dean Swift, who died in 1745. The Dean left Mr. Jackson all his horses and harness, and, as a special mark of regard, his third best beaver hat.

A Famous Conductor.

Mr. Albert Coates, who came to Dublin on Saturday to conduct at the performance given by the famous London Symphony Orchestra, learnt much of his

MR. A. COATES.

early music in Russia, where he was born in 1882. Both his parents were British, his father being an English merchant who had settled in Petrograd.

In his young days Albert Coates came to England, and studied science under Sir Oliver Lodge at Liverpool, but he returned to Russia, and joined the staff of his father's office.

Music, however, was insistently calling him, and he took up studies at the Leipzig Conservatoire, and afterwards joined the conducting class of Nikisch, to whose care he owes much of his later success.

He came to England in 1919, and attracted the notice of Sir Thomas Beecham, who appointed him conductor at Covent Garden. Subsequently, he held various high conductorships. In 1920 he went to New York as the guest-conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and repeated his visit in the following year.

Izaak Walton.

The manner in which the authorities of the British Museum were put astray in the matter of an alleged copy of the first, the 1653, edition of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler," while it reveals the extraordinary cleverness of those literary forgers who have come into practice with the tall prices paid for first editions of old and modern writers, may have the result of turning attention to Walton's works. The first edition of the "Angler" was published at eighteen pence, and its frail pages did so wear out under the thumbing of its purchasers that it is thought that no more than three copies still exist, valued at more than a thousand pounds. The edition most in use to-day is that of Sir Nicholas Harris, based on the last revised by Walton himself in 1676, to which were added treatises by Venables and Charles Cotton. Izaak was an ironmonger, though his birthplace was Stafford, where he saw light in 1593. He married twice, first into the family of Cranmer, and, secondly, a half-sister of Bishop Ken. Always a friend of clerics, his particular crony was Dr. Donne, with whom he shared a rather piquant feeling for ghosts. Sir Henry Wotton, whose life he wrote, liked him, his company being "a cure for splenetic vapours." His lives of Donne, Hooker and Herbert well repay perusal by any with a feeling for good prose. Walton's final appeal is, however, through the inimitable "Compleat Angler," the concluding words of which—"Study to be quiet."—convey in little a philosophy of life to which he notably adhered.

An Old Cork Playbill.

I have recently come across an old playbill which throws an interesting side-light on the entertainment then provided in Cork for those who patronised the theatre. I give it in an abridged form:—

"At the Theatre Royal, in Cork, on Friday the 30th of this inst. (July), 1790, will be the next repetition of

That Favourite and Fashionable Pasticcio,

Collin's Evening Brush

For Rubbing Off The Rust Of Care,

Or comic review of the English stage, in which are introduced particular subjects of laughter—King Richard fast asleep in the Battle of Bosworth Field, and Hamlet broad awake, battling it tooth and nail with a dog and a cat at Ophelia's funeral. An Irish schoolmaster explaining the use of the horn book. Spouters and spouting clubs. A butcher in blank verse cutting up King Lear, etc., etc. . . . . The whole interspersed with the author's admired selection of original songs, comic, satiric and sentimental . . . ."

QUIDNUNC.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

CONCERT IN DUBLIN.

Overture, "Meistersingers"	Wagner
Concerto	Tchaikowsky
Tone Poem, "Don Juan"	Richard Strauss
Eight Russian Folk Songs	Liadow
Les Preludes	Liszt

There is a moral to this, and it may as well be put in the forefront. Last Saturday afternoon a large audience gave every sign of having enjoyed heartily the orchestral music provided by the London Symphony Orchestra, the performers in one of the Celebrity concerts at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Five works made the programme. Of those five, three, certainly, have been performed in the last two years by our own Philharmonic Society's orchestra; and a fourth, the "Don Juan" tone-poem of Strauss, if not already performed, is on the stocks. Only one of the five works was new to Dublin, or out of the ordinary run of orchestral programmes everywhere; and that particular one was an unimportant work, merely a conductor's fancy.

As regards the London Symphony Orchestra, what I have stated is put forward not altogether as complaint. Many of us, indeed, would have been glad if the visit of such an orchestra had given us something fresh or uncommon—something to be expected only from a crack London orchestra; but we grant the necessities of a "Celebrity" engagement and their effect on programme-building.

The moral is for those who, while they enjoyed the music heard on Saturday, have to own that they have given no attention to the similar programmes provided at three or four concerts during the winter by the Dublin Philharmonic Society.

DUBLIN PERFORMANCES.

Last Saturday a clever pianist, a boy of sixteen years, delighted the audience with a brilliant performance in the solo part in the Tchaikowsky Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra. But not long ago many of us found it equally exciting to hear the same concerto played with the Dublin Philharmonic orchestra by a Dublin pianist who could not have been much more than sixteen when she won the Hamilton Harty Cup for concerto-playing. At other orchestral concerts the Dublin Philharmonic has given us the "Meistersingers" overture and the symphonic poem of Liszt, "Les Préludes," and while it would be absurd to pretend that the fine polish of the London orchestra's performances was not specially enjoyed by those who know the points of an orchestra, I am not going to admit that the pleasure of hearing our own orchestra in these works is seriously less.

Next Saturday the Dublin Philharmonic Society will present an orchestral programme that includes one of the pleasantest of Elgar's orchestral works, a symphony of Brahms', some Wagner music, and the lightest and brightest of all pianoforte concertos, the Liszt E flat, with M. du Chastain as soloist. Here is a chance for those who run after big names to test the reality of their pleasure in music.

RE-ORGANISATION.

It was, of course, a very great pleasure to hear such a splendid orchestra as the London Symphony in the music chosen for last Saturday's concert. For many years the London Symphony Orchestra was worked on a kind of co-operative basis, and was noted for the readiness with which it gave expression to the wishes of the many different conductors who made use of it in London and at certain provincial festivals. Recently, in the course of the general upheaval in London orchestral organisation, following on exposure of the defects of the "deputy" system, the London Symphony Orchestra was reconstituted.

It works to some extent under the auspices of a leading gramaphone company, Mr. Albert Coates is its recognised regular conductor, and the notion is that it shall operate as a "crack" orchestra, thoroughly accustomed to the ways of its conductor and giving intensive preparation to the music chosen by him. From the references made to the passing of the old bad "deputy" system it is to be assumed that the players who performed those who have been rehearsed. One would have liked to find in the programme-book at Saturday's concert a list of the *personnel* of the orchestra.

THE CONDUCTOR.

From what one has read from time to time concerning Mr. Albert Coates—of his stature and physique, his furious energy, his shirt-sleeve habit and perspiration-starting method at rehearsal, his startling dynamic effects in performance—one had visions of him striking sparks from the orchestra or some such display. Instead of this, the general impression given by the performances at Saturday's concert was of marked orderliness and well-tempered tone.

A manly performance of the "Mastersingers" Overture, resisting temptations to make points on every page, assured us at the start of Mr. Coates's sober view of his duties, as well as of the excellent tone and balance of the several departments of the orchestra. The strings had a nice sparkle, and the brass was always mellow and restrained, giving a brilliance at appropriate moments without blare. There was great satisfaction in noting this restraint and balance of tone and style in the orchestra, after fearing that it would have been tempted to seek a cheap reputation for so-called brilliance.

CLEVER BOY PIANIST.

Cherkassky, young though he is, played the big Tchaikowsy concerto like a master, with admirable certainty of touch and breadth of style. He was in no way distressed by the great pace at which Mr. Coates took certain sections of the work, and, when he himself was in command of the situation, played with perfect assurance. In a performance marked by perfect co-operation, Tchaikowsky's brilliant work showed soloist and orchestra in a favourable light. It was an excellent choice for such an occasion.

Strauss's treatment of the "Don Juan" legend appeared as an open book in the remarkably clear exposition of the score given under Mr Coates's direction. The several "loves" of the Don, and his reactions to them, are set forth with a subtlety and charm that will keep this work of Strauss lastingly popular at orchestral concerts; but I doubt whether we shall ever hear them so well related as they were on this occasion. On the whole, the performance of the Strauss work was the best instance during the afternoon of Mr Coates's ability as a conductor.

The Liadov folk-tune arrangements were pleasingly melodic, and gave various departments of the orchestra a little "show" in turn. Then, in conclusion, the Liszt work was made another subject of smooth well-moulded performance of music that requires careful management of the several degrees of climax.

This symphonic poem of Liszt's, by the way, was the oldest presented in the course of the afternoon. Though the programme was varied well enough, its interest did not range widely, in respect either of periods or schools of orchestral music. OBBLIGATO.

NEW LONDON PLAY.

"DEVONSHIRE CREAM."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has written a further comedy on Devonshire life, which was produced at the Playhouse, London, with considerable success. Named "Devonshire Cream," it is an admixture of the materials formerly used in the "Farmer's Wife" and similar plays, but it is done so deftly that the play seems to possess an added charm.

The story is simple; for it centres round a feud by two Dartmoor families, and an explosion is threatened when the young people of the family want to marry in the opposite camps, with the ultimate result that everything ends happily.

Mr. Phillpotts' plays would be nothing without a party, and in "Devonshire Cream" a grand silver wedding celebration takes place in a decorated barn, and the spectator is provided with much fun.

The acting was very good, indeed. Mr. Harry Wilcoxson and Miss Phyllis Shand making a delightful pair of lovers, while Mr. Horace Hodges plays the part of an old farm hand on the lines of the almost classic Churdles-Ash of the "Farmer's Wife."

RATHMINES TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual social gathering organised by the students of the Rathmines Municipal Technical Institute was held on Saturday evening last in the Town Hall, Rathmines, when some four hundred students and their guests enjoyed a very pleasant evening. A whist drive was held for non-dancers, and prizes were awarded for the winning scores. The dance hall was tastefully decorated. Many interesting features, such as a balloon dance, spot dance, mat dance, were introduced. Prizes were awarded in connection with many of the features.

A SOUTHERN LETTER.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN CORK.

Extension of Ford's Works Causes Congestion in the City : Cork Municipal Budget : Probable Increase in the Rates : Patronage System on Public Boards.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
CORK, Sunday.

Mr. H. A. Pelly, President of Cork Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, raised an important civic problem at the annual meeting of that body during the past week when he referred to the acute housing shortage in the city here, together with the restricted lodging accommodation. The increased difficulties in these two respects are attributable entirely to the extension of the Ford industry in Cork during the past twelve months, which has brought very large numbers of employés, not only from all parts of Ireland, but also from the great industrial centres of Great Britain.

This rapid increase in the population has taxed the resources of the city to the uttermost, and, despite the building operations of the past few years, and the municipal housing schemes, the situation is becoming worse. While dwellings are almost unprocurable even at inflated rents, lodging accommodation is no less limited. Mr. Pelly did not exaggerate when he said that it was no unusual occurrence for a Fordson worker to return home to occupy a bed that had been vacated by another employé whose shift was just commencing. In numerous cases four, five, and even six beds are placed in one room under conditions that make cleanliness, comfort and proper rest impossible.

It is obvious that the problem must be faced immediately by the authorities; for present indications are that more and more hands will be required at the Marina factory with resultant expansion in trade and employment in every direction. It is calculated that fully twenty per cent. of the six thousand employés are forced to live in one-roomed homes in crowded quarters of the city at the present time.

THE CIVIC BUDGET.

A rude shock awaits the citizen of Cork in the estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, which will be presented at a meeting of the Corporation on next Wednesday. I have been informed of a probable increase of sevenpence in the pound in the rates for that period. It is stated that this jump is due to certain provisions recommended in connection with the Borough Fund and also to various improvements which have been been made in public services during the past few months.

The attitude of the members on this occasion is still uncertain, but a private meeting will be held on Tuesday evening to consider the advisability of carrying out their decision to take no further part in civic administration until the powers of the City Manager have been raduced. Doubtless, they will be guided by the Business Party, however, who have already indicated their unwillingness to resort to extreme measures.

Like the majority of the Corporation, the Business Party are not quite satisfied with their powers, and, while continuing to serve the best interests of the ratepayers, they are desirous of putting forward amendments to the Act under which the Corporation was re-established. Mr. J. C. Foley, LL.D., one of their number, recently expressed his faith in the Cork City Management Act, and said that the system was a good one for the city. Some of the members feel that it would be better if they had more power, he added, "and at present the Corporation is considering how the Act can be improved without any drastic change."

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. R. S. Anthony, the Labour member of the Dail for Cork Borough is generally outspoken in his comments on the iniquities of the "patronage system," which is still followed occasionally by members of public boards. At a recent meeting of the Cork Technical Instruction Committee he again expressed the opinion of a large section of the community, when he put forward a further plea for competitive examination for all public positions. "My honest opinion," he said, "is that we are worse off to-day than ever we were in getting recognition of merit."

Mr. Anthony said that if he were to learn anything from recent events in the city, he would be driven to the conclusion that a lot of time was being wasted by boys and young men at their technical schools. Some months ago he suggested that a suitable motto for the City of Cork would be "Damn Education," and to this he has now added the opinion that half-a-dozen men on a public board available for a friendly canvass were far better than a university education.

Notabilities in their city with no qualifications, he said, could be pumped and bumped and pushed into positions, and he would like that some of the men associated with those recent appointments should hold some kind of an examination of conscience.

As an alternative to education, Mr. Anthony suggests a series of public lectures for the young on "The art of getting on."

MILLSTREET HOSPITAL.

All shades of political opinion in the district were represented at a meeting recently held at Millstreet (Co. Cork) to protest against the proposed closing of the local hospital. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted and the Department for Local Government and Public Health was called upon to carry out the provision of the scheme of an amalgamation of hospitals by putting the existing institution at Millstreet in a state of proper repair.

The Rev. C. Brennan, who presided, declared that it was impossible for the Minister for Local Government to close down their hospital as an amendment to the existing Act would be necessary for that purpose. Apart from this, however, it was evident that a hospital at Millstreet was essential for the good of the district, and the claims of the residents were being overlooked in the suggestion that the institutions at Mallow and Kanturk were sufficient for the entire area. The only argument that could be advanced in favour of the proposal was that of economy; but it was false economy to economise at the expense of the sick poor and wrong economy to economise at all in a matter in which the health of the people was at stake.

ROBES FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The suggestion that members of the Cork Harbour Board should be provided with robes to be worn on special occasions has not been received seriously in all quarters. Despite this, however, it is likely that at the next meeting of the Board some steps may be taken in that direction.

It is probable that dark green with gold facings will be the colour scheme decided upon, the design being similar to that recently adopted by the Cork Corporation on the lines of university gowns, with distinguishing insignia for the Chairman of the Board.

Notice has also been given that the Chairman of the Harbour Board should be paid an entertainment allowance of approximately one thousand pounds per annum.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY.

DUBLIN (2RN)—413 Metres.

1.30-2.0—Time Signal. Weather Forecast and Gramaphone Concert. 6.0—Gramaphone Concert. 6.15—Fair: d'Fir na nOg: Eileen Goodall, Lily Fegan's Trio, W. Lemass. 7.0—Gramaphone Concert. 7.30—Time Signal. 7.30—Gaedhilg, Slat Ni Dhubhgain: Bun chursa ar chespadoireacht I. Mac Giolla Thadraig; Sraith na Croabhruaidhe V. (S. O Grianna "Maire"). 7.45—Recitations, Josephine MacParland, T.C.E.; Romeo and Juliet scene from "Romeo and Juliet" (Shakespeare), Monologue, Reggie (Anon). 8.0—Station Orchestra: A Selection of Mendelssohn Works. 8.15—Dina Copeman, Piano Solos from Mozart; Sonata, A Major (Mozart). 8.30—Gladys MacNevin (soprano), Monaghan: Toi c'e sapeta (Mozart). Cradle Song (Mendelssohn). Summer Days are coming (Mendelssohn). The first violet (Mendelssohn). 8.40—Station Orchestra: A Selection from the music of Mozart. 9.5—Elizabeth Young and Company: "Chin Chin Chinaman," A Tabloid Thriller in one act, by Percy Walsh (French). Cast: Edna, Elizabeth Young; Mr. Colbey, Gerald Mulvin; Mr. Chang, Benjamin Byers. Scene: The sittingroom of a service flat in London. Time: Early evening. 9.30—Dublin Trio: Violin, Signor F. Grossi; 'cello, Joe Schofield; piano, Victor Love—Trio in A Minor (Op. 50, 2nd movement (Tschaikowsky), Tema e Variazioni. 10.0—Traditional Trio. 10.30—Time Signal, Weather Forecast and close down.

BELFAST (2BE)—342.3 Metres (1,238 Kc)

10.15-10.30—The Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. 12.1.0—Gramaphone Records. 2.0. 3.20—London Programme. 3.30—John McAlpin (baritone), Albert Fitzgerald (violin), the Orchestra. 5.15—Children's Hour. 6.0—From London. 6.55-11.15—The Abbey Players, in "The Whiteheaded Boy," a Comedy by Leonox Robinson; Mrs. Geoghegan, Christine Hayden; George, F. J. McCormick; Peter, M. J. Dolan; Mrs. Boyle, Aoife Taafe; Jane, Mary Craig; Baby, Sheila Richards; Denis, Arthur Shields; Donough Brosnan, Eric Gorman; John Duffy, Peter Nolan; Delia Duffy, Eileen Crowe; Aunt Ellen, Maureen Delany; Hannah, Sheila O'Sullivan.

LONDON (2LO)—356.3 Metres (842 Kc.) and DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,554.4 Metres (193 Kc.)

10.15 a.m.—The Daily Service. 10.30—Time. Weather. 10.45—"The Future of Domestic Service"—VII. 11.0 (Daventry only)—Gramaphone Records. 11.0-11.30 (London only)—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. 12.0—Organ Music by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral. Haydn Sail (Band). 1.15-2.0—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite: Overture, "The Taming of the Shrew" (Ilermann Goetz); Suite, "Legend of Tzar Sultan" (Rimsky-Korsakov); Rondino for Wind Instrument (Beethoven), Italian Capriccio (Tchaikowsky). 2.0—For the Schools. 3.5—Gramaphone Records. 3.20—Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.15—Light Music. 5.15—Children's Hour. 6.0—Topical Talk. 6.15—Weather. 6.40—The Foundations of Music: Schubert's "Winterreise" ("Winter Journey")—I. VIII., sung by George Parker (baritone). 7.0. 7.20—Miss M. V. Sackville-West, "New Novels." 7.25—Dr. A. R. Pastor, Spanish Tal

THE ONE ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

NO ANTIPATHY TO IRISH.

Some interesting speeches were made at the fourth annual dinner of the Diocesan School Old Boys' Union, which was held in Jury's Hotel, Dublin, last Saturday night. Mr. J. W. Denamore, President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The toast of "The King" having been given musical honours,

Mr. John Good, T.D., speaking to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," said that if Acts of Parliament could bring prosperity to Ireland or to the Free State, then they should be one of the most prosperous countries in the world. In the last Dail they passed 192 bills, and he thought that the present session was determined to beat that record." (Laughter.) But it seemed to him that the country was beginning to come to the conclusion that prosperity could not be obtained by Acts of Parliament, but that there was only one road to prosperity—through the medium of hard work. (Hear, hear.)

Prosperity in this country seemed dependent on Great Britain. The prosperity of Ireland meant the successful marketing of our surplus agricultural produce in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) If trade was good there and Great Britain could afford to take large quantities of our agricultural produce, then Ireland and the Free State would prosper. If, on the other hand, trade in Great Britain was depressed, Britain, naturally, was unable to make such large purchases, and the trade of the Irish Free State suffered. Prosperity in Ireland, therefore, was entirely dependent on Great Britain. (Hear, hear.)

In the Free State there was only one industry—agriculture. This was unfortunate, because, if, through a wet season or other cause, there was a bad harvest, the whole country suffered in consequence.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

A great many were anxious, and it was very desirable that we should try to develop other industries. The first step in that direction should be to raise the standard of education possessed by industrial workers. The first essential in the development of industry was to make the workers adaptable. It was only then that they could make any industry started in this country successful. This became apparent to Mr. Good during a visit to the Shannon scheme, which he found most interesting. On being asked if he found any difference between Irish workmen and those from the Continent, he answered that workers from other countries seemed to be more adaptable to modern industrial conditions. They seemed to be trained, and to possess knowledge that was lacking among the Irish workmen. That was a factor that should be impressed on their Ministers.

"We are," continued Mr. Good, "all anxious for the prosperity of our country, but it can never be really prosperous and contented as long as it is dependent on one industry. Therefore, I strongly urge that the primary essential for the establishment of industries is raising the standard of education and the development of technical education." (Hear, hear.)

The toast was suitably honoured.

DEMOCRACY AND TRUTH.

Dr. J. H. Ashe, in proposing the toast of "The Diocesan School Old Boys' Union," said that the school was associated with a number of very distinguished men. The Old Boys' Union had been instrumental in helping to wipe off the debt on the Diocesan School, and deserved every credit and support for that.

With Mr. Good he wished that it was possible to teach some form of economics. Cardinal MacRory and the Dublin daily papers had been pressing this matter, and if those who had caused the destruction of property and loss of money had studied economics, they might have acted otherwise.

Speaking in Belfast Mr. Baldwin had said that "true democracy can only be built on truth." That was what they, as educationists and men of the world, had to do. They should not be afraid to say what they believed to be true. They might not agree with the majority, but if they stated what they believed to be the truth they would probably have easier consciences, and, perhaps, be able to help those who had been misguided in the past.

At present it was a great outcry about the persecutions in Russia, but, in view of what happened in Ireland twelve years ago they could not ask Russia to take the mote out of her eye, if there was a beam in their own. As one who had protested against the terrible things done in this country, he thought that much could have been done if they had protested more. If they did what their conscience directed they would have nothing with which to reproach themselves.

He concluded by expressing the hope that the Union would increase in strength and popularity.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Mr. Densmore, replying, said that, though it was only in its infancy, the Union had been very successful, in bringing old school comrades together and maintaining their interest in the school. It reflected the greatest credit on the headmaster and officers, who had been untiring in their efforts to bring the Union to its present flourishing condition. The present season had been one of the most successful for the formation of the Union, the total number of members on the books being eighty-nine.

It was gratifying to note that the Diocesan School ranked high among educational institutions, and had a long list of successes. It was continuing to turn out men who were prominent in the Church, university, legal and medical professions, and in every sphere of commercial life.

"There are many old boys," continued Mr. Denmore, "who should work for the future development of the country, which is only in its infancy as a self-governing State. Although there are difficulties before us, the outlook is definitely brighter, and there is no reason why we should not look for a greater period of prosperity than we enjoy at present."

NO ANTIPATHY TO IRISH.

Canon A. E. Hughes, a member of the Governing Body of the Diocesan School, in proposing the toast of "The School," said that, in view of the formation of the Union, it was hardly necessary to do so. The boys had already shown their spirit of loyalty to the school.

Referring to education in Ireland, he said that the burning question was Irish. He had to mention the word, but there was one point of view which he thought members of governing bodies, schoolmasters generally, and intelligent Irishmen took, and that was: "We have no antipathy to the Irish language." (Hear, hear.) That is the sort of thing that is foisted on us. We are called anti-Irish and accused of hatred to the sacred language, which is very imperfect."

For over two hundred years, went on Canon Hughes, the study of Irish was forgotten, except by Trinity College. That College had employed a Professor of Irish, although only one or two students attended his classes.

That was forgotten of the

With regard to Irish, they had no antipathy towards it whatever, but they had an antipathy to having foisted on them any subject which so upset the curriculum as to destroy the pupil's chance of getting a good general education.

"If you want to teach Irish, give it a place on the programme, but do not place it in such a position that you cannot give adequate time to give a general education."

They had been told that Irish was essential to the spread of nationality. That was a fallacious and stupid statement. The American people were a nation, and had at least four languages. Belgian nationality was intense, and yet they had two languages spoken side by side. The Swiss also spoke languages which were not the language of the country.

He thought that the Government had dealt very fairly with the matter, and recently had made certain concessions, which would help the schools to make out programmes which would be less harmful to pupils.

Recently, their school was not in a flourishing condition. Unfortunately, it had not an adequate endowment, but they tried to give the boys the best possible education they could, with the means at their disposal. They were hard hit, but the Old Boys came to the assistance of the school in its hour of need. They felt very grateful to the boys when they took that step, and he hoped, as time went on, that they would continue their interest in the welfare of their school.

The Diocesan School provided a really first-class commercial education, and was doing very well at present. Its headmaster was Mr. Jones, a distinguished mathematical scholar, who had carried on the school under great difficulties.

A BETTER POSITION.

Mr. T. W. F. Jones, M.A., replying, referred to the difficulties and disappointments experienced under the Intermediate Board, and said:—"Now we are in a much better position—there is steadiness; we know where we are. We do not get everything we want. The rules are interpreted in a very liberal manner, and, above all, they are steady. Any changes made are very slight, and all recommendations noted."

"With regard to Irish, there is no antipathy," he said. "I do not know why there should be antipathy."

They were free to frame a course that would suit a boy's future, but boys heard so much about Irish that they often pretended that they could not learn it, or that their parents objected to it. Against that, he had an enthusiastic teacher of Irish and a school inspector who said that they were not learning enough Irish.

During the year £100 had been spent on the premises, and they had about £50 on the right side. He concluded by wishing the Union every success.

An enjoyable musical programme was contributed by Canon A. E. Hughes and Messrs. T. L. Cullimore, H. Lawrence, Ralph Symmons, H. Tennant, W. G. Wakely, Geoffrey Quaile and R. W. Watt, with Mr. Eric Crowe at the piano.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The guests of the Union were:—Dr. J. S. Ashe, M.D.; Mr. John Good, T.D.; Mr. C. W. Grant, LL.B.; Canon A. E. Hughes, M.A. The following representatives of the Old Boys' Schools Association were also present:—Messrs. Colin Stronach, St. Andrew's College; Samuel B. Meyer, High School; F. S. Poff, Montjoy School; J. G. McKinley, Wesley College; W. F. Harkness, King's Hospital School.

The following members of the Old Boys' Union were present:—J. W. Denamore (President), T. W. F. Jones, M.A. (Headmaster of the School); E. W. Marsden, W. G. Wakeley and G. R. Wisdom (Honorary Secretary); G. White, H. E. Green, A. W. Hughes, L. T. A. and L. C. A. Jones, B. E. Byers, S. McClure, W. J. Culverwell, Dr. R. H. Nightingale, H. H. Callear, J. V. Mac Donagh, J. Jones, W. Brady, F. W. Long, G. C. G. Jago, Eric Crowe, H. Lawrence, F. W. Bouchier-Hayes, J. Reddy, F. G. Carry, Eric Dowse, Captain G. O. Nightingale (I.A.), Geoffrey Quaile, Ralph Symmons, G. Mahon, R. W. Gall, Rev. H. Higginbotham, B.A., and A. E. Browning.

POOR PARISHES OF THE WEST.

STIRRING APPEAL BY BISHOP OF TUAM.

The preacher at Morning Service in St. Ann's Church, Dublin, yesterday was the Bishop of Tuam, who appealed for financial help for the poor parishes of the West of Ireland.

The amounts for which some of these parishes are assessed, he said, were fixed when the number of their parishioners was far greater than it is to-day. In one parish, of which the total population now is sixty, the assessment is £130; in others the amount would mean £1 per head, men, women and children. If it were not for outside aid and generous help from Dublin and elsewhere the stipends of the clergy in these parishes must suffer. So far this has been prevented, but it would have been impossible for the diocese itself to do it.

"I ask your help," the preacher said, "in the first place for the clergy's sake—sometimes thirty miles separates a clergyman from his nearest clerical neighbour—and in the second place because these parishes are the outposts of the Church of Ireland. Our Church is one, North, South, East, or West. If one place suffers, all must suffer."

CHANNEL SWIM "HOAX."

DR. LOGAN'S MARRIAGE TO HER TRAINER.

It was revealed yesterday that Dr. Dorothy Logan, who figured in the Channel swim "hoax" in 1927, some time later married the man who trained her, Mr. Horace Carey, the well-known amateur swimmer.

Dr. Logan told a Press Association reporter that owing to mis-statements that had been made she had decided to make an announcement regarding her marriage, which, by her wish, was not announced by the Press at the time for professional reasons.

"The so-called Channel swim 'hoax,'" she added, "was really an investigation of the conditions of Channel swimming, with a view to collect proof of the undesirable state of Channel swimming whereby false claims could easily be put forward. Conditions existed that might lead to the possible blackmail of young women entering into the sport."

The marriage took place on March 28th last.

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS' ORGANISATION.

The annual conference of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation in Belfast was held on Saturday.

The President, Mr. E. Caraher, Portadown, who is also Chairman of the Northern Committee, spoke on the subject of education generally as concerning not only the North of Ireland, but also the Irish Free State.

Mr. W. P. Ward, Vice-President, Ballinasloe, said that he came up to the North to attend that conference, as their colleagues in the North had attended the Free State, to show sympathy with them in regard to the pensions question. He bore the greetings of the Southern teachers to their friends across the Border.

A resolution was carried calling upon the Government of Northern Ireland to pass the necessary legislation which would make the age of compulsory attendance at school 5-14 instead of 6-14.

Another resolution, also passed, claimed for teachers the same terms in the matter of absence, through illness, as granted to civil servants.

A DALKEY LECTURE ON LISIEUX.

At Dalkey Town Hall last night, the Rev. Father Fitzsimons, O.M.I., lectured on "The Story of the Little Flower."

The Rev. M. Creedon, C.C., Dalkey, in a few brief words, introduced the lecturer, who described "The Little Flower" as the most well-known personality in the world, and proceeded to give intimate explanations of lantern slides depicting the life of his subject, and of Lisieux, the town made famous by her. He explained that the "Life" written by Little Thérèse herself was one of the usual autobiographies that each novice in the Carmel Order wrote at the command of the Reverend Mother, and was not intended for publication. This work, he never, had now been translated into almost every known language, and its influence proved that there was something remarkable about it, even from a worldly point of view. The lecturer said that the Tricolour hung in the convent chapel at Lisieux was embroidered with the legend, "From the people of Ireland," together with thank-offerings from all the peoples of the world, and of the soldiers of a common brotherhood in the Great War.

The Rev. M. Creedon, in thanking Father Fitzsimons for his most able and interesting lecture, said that he felt they had been brought face to face with reality in the beauty, simplicity and natural life of this little child, and made to feel that she was one of themselves.

Some finely rendered choral works by the Dalkey Choir, under the direction and accompaniment of Mrs. Moore, made pleasing interludes, and Mr. Peter Dunne's *Panis Angelicus*, and the solo, "Just for to-day," were sung with admirable poise and purity of diction.

DEATH OF AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING MAGNATE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MELBOURNE, Sunday.

The death is announced here to-day of the well-known Australian shipping magnate, Mr. William Thomas Appleton. He was born at Leeds in 1859, and was Chairman and Managing Director of the Huddart Parker Steamship Company. Mr. Appleton was Chairman of the Melbourne Harbour Trust in 1911-12, and Senior Commissioner of the New Harbour Trust since 1913. He was also President of the Australasian Steamship Owners' Federation, of which he was the founder.

THE DE-RATING ISSUE.

PROBLEM OF FINDING THE MONEY.

MEETINGS IN WEXFORD AND LIMERICK.

"It was practically agreed at the Irish Farmers' Union Congress this year in Cork that the farmer deputies should press to the utmost for de-rating, and, failing a measure being obtained, the Congress was of opinion that the support of their deputies should not be given in its entirety any longer to the Government."

This statement was made by Mr. Michael Doyle, Chairman, Wexford County Council, when presiding at the annual meeting of the County Wexford Farmers' Union, which was held in Wexford last Saturday.

Mr. M. J. Jordan, T.D., who is secretary of the Farmers' Party in the Dail, stated that on that day a sub-committee of the County Council, which included representatives of agriculture and labour, with one exception, had agreed that de-rating was necessary. To his mind, the big thing in de-rating was to get the public bodies agreeable to it.

Mr. W. Thorpe stated that Alderman Corish, T.D., agreed with the views of the farmer members of the County Council sub-committee on the question.

The Chairman said that the Farmers' Union Congress appointed a committee, which was empowered to submit evidence to the De-rating Commission. The Congress was unanimous in its opinion that de-rating was the big question of the future, and it was determined in the attitude that if the Government did not give de-rating—and a good measure—they would have no use for them any longer.

THE FARMERS' PARTY. ...

Mr. Jordan said that, as far as the Farmers' Party in the Dail was concerned, he and his colleagues were responsible for having the question of de-rating brought to its present stage.

The Chairman said that the position of the farmers to-day was not nearly as good as in 1913. Taking the cost of living to-day and the receipts which the farmers were getting for their produce, it would be found that the returns were considerably lower than in the year preceding the Great War. The present rates were breaking the backs of all the farmers in the country, and if they did not get de-rating he believed that it would be impossible to obtain any rates in a year or two. It was up to the farmer deputies to put this matter up strongly to the Government and press for a large measure of relief.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Mr. Jordan said that the Government was handling the question of re-rating in the proper manner. So far as making a case for de-rating went, if he were to go before the Commission he would like to have a much stronger case than that de-rating has been obtained in Northern Ireland. Everyone conversant with the trend of present-day events could see that it was the intention of the British Chancellor to introduce legislation which, in so far as Northern Ireland was concerned, would mean that the Six Counties would have to contribute between two hundred and two hundred and fifty thousand, which would nearly counterbalance the benefits they had obtained from de-rating.

The Chairman—That is only a conjecture. I do not think that it will materialise, because the farmers in Northern Ireland, even though they have de-rating, are finding it hard to pull through.

Mr. Jordan said that he did not wish it to go forth that he was defending the Government, but in making his statements he only desired to be fair to the Government.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Colonel C. M. Gibbon said that it was his opinion that if the Government could not find the money for de-rating, the only alternative was for the Government, as one of the Dominion countries, to ask the mother country, as she was called, to prevent the dumping of foreign produce into England.

Mr. Jordan—That is likely to be done.

Colonel Gibbon, continuing, said that of the Dominion countries, the Free State was the one hardest hit, because of foreign countries being allowed to dump their produce at under-cut prices, to the detriment of the Free State producer, while the foreign produce also was subsidised by the Government of the country of production.

Mr. Jordan said that public opinion in England would bring about the appointment of affairs which Colonel Gibbon desired.

A resolution was passed unanimously, calling for de-rating, the resolution to be forwarded to the Government.

VIEWS AT LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

TAXATION IN THE FREE STATE.

A special meeting of Limerick County Council was held last Saturday to consider the question of de-rating of agricultural land. There was a large attendance of the Council, in addition to Alderman D. Bourke, T.D.; Mr. R. O'Connell, T.D.; Mr. P. Kelly, T.D.; Mr. D. C. O'Gorman, Chairman, Cork Co. Council; Mr. G. C. Bennett, D.L.; Mr. P. Bolton, Chairman, Dublin Co. Council.

Mr. John McCormack, Chairman, presided.

He said that on the question of de-rating they would stand shoulder to shoulder until they had won the measure to which agriculture in this country was entitled if it was successfully to compete with countries which enjoyed the benefits of de-rating.

Mr. D. C. O'Gorman said that he agreed with the Chairman in stating that on this question there should be no distinction between the small and the large farmer. They wanted de-rating for all the land. The Governor-General had made a statement purporting to show that taxation in the Free State was not exhorbitant. He asserted that the agricultural community was shockingly and grievously overtaxed, and they would be fools if they allowed that to continue. He challenged the statement of the Governor-General.

THE MONEY REQUIRED.

Mr. O'Gorman, continuing, said that the two millions required for de-rating could easily be provided by more economical administration without affecting any of the public services.

While he trusted that the Shannon power scheme would be a great success, he thought that it would largely benefit the urban dwellers and confer little benefit, if any, on the rural population.

Mr. P. Bolton, Chairman, Dublin County Council, said that the money required for de-rating could be financed without the imposition of any new taxation. The Government had issued two sets of bank notes amounting to twelve millions, one set of which was earning £300,000, while the other was earning no income. That could easily be adjusted, and would give them an income of £600,000 a year. Then there were six millions leaving their country annually in insurance, and if taxed at one and sixpence in the pound would yield to the Free State Exchequer a sum that would go far to finance de-rating, while the money invested abroad—something like four hundred millions—should also be taxed.

Alderman D. Burke, T.D., and Mr. R. O'Connell, T.D., also spoke.

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS' STUDENTS.

A joint debate between the Dublin Incorporated Accountants' Students' Society and the student members of the Dublin Society of Chartered Accountants was held at Jury's Hotel last Thursday evening. The subject was—"That the duties imposed by statute on accountants and auditors are unduly onerous." The motion, which was proposed by Mr. J. D. Woods, seconded by Mr. E. M. Forde, and opposed by Messrs. H. H. Forsythe and W. J. Cunningham, was lost on a show of hands after a lively discussion. A large attendance included Mr. R. J. Kidney, F.S.A.A. (Chairman); Mr. A. H. Walkey, F.S.A.A.; Mr. G. Hill Tulloch, F.C.A.; Mr. A. J. Walkey, F.S.A.A.; Mr. "Ernie" Crawford, A.C.A.; Mr. E. J. Shott, F.C.A.; Mr. E. O'Carroll, F.C.A.; Mr. C. J. Dalton, A.S.A.A.; Mr. D. C. Telford, A.C.A.; Mr. W. Edmiston Crawford, A.C.A., Secretary, Dublin Society of Chartered Accountants, and Mr. J. G. Dowling, A.S.A.A., Hon. Secretary, Dublin Incorporated Accountants' Students' Society.

NEWS FROM ALL IRELAND.

Postal Workers' Conference : Overcrowded Derry Hospital.
Free State Civil Bills : Lurgan Shopping Week.
Boyne Salmon Fishing Season.
G.A.A. and "Jazz."

RUNAWAY PONY KILLED.

When stopping a runaway pony attached to a cart in which was seated Mrs. Catherine Bridgett, farmer, Raheendonore, INISTIOGE, a young man hit the animal with a hatchet in the forehead killing it instantly.

NEW TYRONE MAGISTRATE.

Captain D. B. Williams, CASTLEDERG, County Tyrone, has been appointed a magistrate for the district, and at a meeting of Castlederg District Council, of which Captain Williams is a member, a resolution of congratulation was passed.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

There was a slight outbreak of fire early yesterday morning in the Windermere Café, Upper North street, BELFAST. There was a prompt turn-out of the fire brigade, and the outbreak was got under control before much damage was done.

DANCE AT ENGINEERS' HALL.

There was an attendance of about one hundred people at the Engineers' Hall last Saturday night when a dance was held under the auspices of the St. Francis Animal Dispensary. The Selma Follies' Band was in attendance, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

SCARCITY OF SALMON.

Since the opening of the fishing season the only catches of salmon with rod and line from the River Nore in THOMASTOWN (Co. Kilkenny) district, were landed by Mrs. Vivian, Brownsbarn; Mrs. Newman, Mamre, and Mrs. Marks, Cappa Cottage. The cot fishermen are having a poor time, salmon being reported to be very scarce.

THE FLAX TRADE.

The depression in the flax trade was reflected in OMAGH market last Saturday, when there was an exceedingly poor demand, and prices fell by about 1s. 6d. per stone. Best qualities sold from 7s. to 8s. per stone, and medium qualities from 6s. to 7s. A number of loads remained unsold at the end of the market.

'BUS OVERTURNS.

The omnibus from ENNISKILLEN to SLIGO, when a short distance out of Enniskillen last Saturday morning, skidded and struck the bank on the side of the road and overturned. There was fortunately only one passenger in the omnibus at the time, a young girl, and she escaped with some minor injuries. The driver escaped unhurt.

POOR QUALITY MILK.

At the meeting of CASTLEDERG Board of Guardians a report was received from the analyst on a sample of new milk supplied to the district hospital stating that the milk was of poor quality and 8.3 per cent. of fat deficient in fat, while genuine new milk should not contain less than three per cent. fat. The clerk was directed to serve a copy of the report on the contractor.

VACCINATION DEFAULTERS.

At the meeting of DERRY Board of Guardians Dr. Weir, medical officer of one of the city dispensary districts, reported that there were 475 vaccination defaulters in his district. The Clerk said that that was a very large number, but the weather lately had been very severe. The Relieving Officer was directed to serve final notices on the defaulters.

USE OF THE "LYSTER."

Michael O'Brien was fined £4 and costs, at MULLINGAR District Court, for illegal fishing in the Dysart River at a spawning river for trout. Sergeant Hamnin, Civic Guards, gave evidence of seeing two men in the river at 1.15 a.m., one who escaped, carrying a light, and the other, O'Brien, armed with an illegal implement known as a "lyster." The "lyster" was ordered by District Justice Beatty to be confiscated.

POSTAL WORKERS.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the BELFAST (Telegraphs and Telephones) Branch of the Union of Post Office Workers that the annual conference of the Union would be held in Belfast next May; when seven or eight hundred delegates from every district in Great Britain and Northern Ireland will meet for the first time in Belfast. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows—Chairman, Mr. W. Johnston, B.Sc., LL.B.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. J. E. Fahy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Miller.

NO APPLICATIONS.

The DERRY Board of Guardians last Saturday received no applications for the post of midwife for the city districts. The Chairman (Mr. McMenamin) pointed out that the salary was £47 a year, and he believed that the smallness of the salary, combined with the fact that the district was too large, had a lot to do with the fact that there were no applicants. A special committee was appointed to consider the whole question of the maternity districts and other matters arising out of the absence of applications.

THIRD BODY RECOVERED.

The body of the third man, Thomas Anslow, who was lost in the boating accident on the River Shannon, on February 2, was recovered from the river yesterday afternoon, about four hundred yards from the scene of the accident at the Plassy Bridge, LIMERICK. The body was seen floating down stream by some boys who were fishing. It was taken to the Morgue, and an inquest will probably be held to-day. The Right Rev. Dr. White, Bishop of Limerick, has subscribed £5 5s. to the relief fund for the families and relatives of the three victims.

BELFAST CARTER'S DEATH.

John Hillock, a Belfast carter, who resided at Old Lodge road, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital, BELFAST, yesterday morning as a result of injuries which he received when the horse-drawn lorry he was driving came into collision with a motor car. The motor car, it appears, skidded, and struck the lorry. Hillock was thrown off the lorry, and came down heavily on his head, receiving severe injuries. He was picked up unconscious, and removed to the hospital. Hillock was about 60 years of age, and was employed by the Ormeau Bakery. The driver of the car escaped serious injuries.

OVERCROWDED HOSPITAL.

At the meeting of the DERRY Board of Guardians last Saturday the Medical Officer reported that the hospital was overcrowded, and the extension of the building would have to be seriously considered. The Clerk said that the probability was that the board would have to face more cases in future in view of the fact that old-age pensioners could now come into the hospital, while friends outside could draw 10s. a week without being required to pay for the old-age pensioners in hospital. It was going to be a serious problem. Alderman Blair said that things were looking rather gloomy at present. It was decided to utilise two spare wards if necessary.

DIED IN AMERICA.

The body of Mrs. Annie McManus, wife of Mr. Eugene McManus, late of Wood Hall, Easterhouse, and Monteith row, Glasgow, arrived in DERRY yesterday off the Anchor liner Cameronia from New York. The deceased woman, who was the third daughter of Turlough MacSweeney, piper, of Donegal, died on July 22 last. Her body was then embalmed and placed in a vault in West Laurelhill Cemetery, Philadelphia. This year it was decided to bring her remains to her native land, and on February 8th the casket containing them was placed on the Cameronia. The were accompanied by the deceased woman's son John, her daughters Susan and Mary, and her grandson Eugene Doherty. On arrival in Derry the remains were conveyed by motor to Gweedore, County Donegal, and to-morrow will be interred in their final resting place in Derrybeg Church.

NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the County FERMANAGH Nursing Association was presided over by Mrs. Richardson, and the Treasurer, in his report, stated that the Association had a credit balance of £9 15s. 7d. The following officers were elected: Chairman—Mrs. Richardson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Gibson. Committee—Mrs. Burkitt, Lady Brooke, Mrs. James Eadie, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Corbett, and Dr. Maguire. Archdeacon Tierney, P.P., referred to the fact that some districts in the county, as yet, had no nursing associations, and mentioned the case of Lisnaskea. The Chairman mentioned that Lady Brooke was organising a nursing association for the Maguiresbridge district. The question of the appointment of additional nurses was adjourned, on the suggestion of Captain T. H. Verschoyle.

LURGAN SHOPPING WEEK.

It has been arranged to hold LURGAN Shopping Week from May 30 to June 7. A representative general committee has been formed, and sub-committees will be appointed to perfect the arrangements.

HUNTING FIELD ACCIDENT.

Mr. D. Reynolds, a visitor at Donishall House, CARNEW, when hunting with the Island Hounds, was kicked in the face by his horse when trying to recover itself after falling at a fence. Dr. Dwyer, Gorey, one of the hunt party, stitched the wound.

POLICE DANCE.

Many members of the Civic Guard from the border County of Monaghan fraternised with the Royal Ulster Constabulary carnival ball, which was attended by upwards of 200 couples at AUGHNACLOY last Friday night. Mr. Bob Dyer's band from Belfast supplied the music.

ARSON CHARGE.

At the direction of the Attorney-General for Northern Ireland, the Crown has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case against John Robert Watson, publican, Tandragee, CO. ARMAGH, for having, as alleged, incited Thomas Toal to commit arson at the Manchester Arms Hotel, Tandragee, on August 30 and 31 last.

HOSPITAL "AT HOME."

The Committee of Jervis Street Hospital Week will give an "At Home" in the Aberdeen Hall, Gresham Hotel, DUBLIN, on Wednesday, to those who helped in the organising work of the various functions and events connected with that week. The cards issued to persons invited to this "At Home" will be collected at the door.

PANCAKE DANCE.

A dance and bridge tournament in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held in the Aberdeen Hall, Gresham Hotel, DUBLIN, to-morrow (Shrove Tuesday). A novel feature of the entertainment will be the distribution of pancakes with prize-winning numbers to all dancers and bridge players.

RATE COLLECTION.

The DERRY Corporation Finance Committee, having received a letter from the Northern Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject of the future collection of the city rates, have decided, with a view to giving the scheme recommended by the Ministry a trial, to take over the collection by a staff of their own, under the control and supervision of the city accountant, for the ensuing financial year, the matter to be again considered prior to the expiration thereof. This decision will come before the full Council for confirmation.

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL.

At the monthly meeting of the LURGAN Technical School Committee, the Principal (Mr. H. O. Armstrong) reported that he had received the annual report of the City and Guilds of London Institute (Department of Technology) for 1928-29, and drew attention to the recent examinations held by the Ministry of Northern Ireland, which showed that the Lurgan School had again the highest number of passes, except the City of Belfast, having gained 22 passes out of 26 entries. Belfast had 268 passes out of 494 entries.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

When at BUNCRANA Civil Court the Castlebellingham and Drogheda Breweries, Ltd., sued John McIvor, Ture, for £8 15s. 9d., it was stated that there was a question of the District Justice's jurisdiction, as the process was on foot of a decree granted by the Derry Recorder in September, 1928, when the defendant resided in William street, Derry. Mr. H. C. O'Doherty, for the plaintiffs, said that at the last court the question arose as to whether the Justice had power to decide on a "foreign" judgment. He submitted the Justice had that power. District Justice Walsh decided that he had jurisdiction and gave a decree.

ALLEGED RAID.

At a Special Court at LETTERKENNY on Saturday night, before Mr. J. O'Neill, Newtowncunningham, six men, named Philip and Charles Hegarty (brothers), William Donaghy, all of Burnfoot; James Doherty, senior, and James and William Doherty, his sons, of Mullaghfey Burt, were charged by Sdperintendent E. C. Millard, of Raphoe, with being concerned in a raid upon the farm of Mr. William Allen, of Bohillion, Newtowncunninghan. After evidence, a prima facie had been given by Sergeant Greenon, of Newtowncunningham, all the accused were remanded on substantial bail to the District Court.

FUNERAL OF DR. W. BUTLER.

After Requiem Mass had been celebrated on Saturday morning at BANSHA Parish Church by the Very Rev. Canon Byrne, P.P., the funeral took place to the family vault at Kiladrrife, of Dr. William Butler, son of Mr. Thomas Butler, Suirville, Co. Tipperary. Dr. Butler, of London, a brother of the deceased man, was amongst the chief mourners, and amongst the others present were the Very Rev. Dr. Crehan, President, Rockwell College; the Rev. J. Kingston and the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rockwell College; the Rev. J. Murphy, the Rev. Edward O'Donnell, C.C., Bansha; the Rev. A. A. McGrath, Superior, Christian Schools, Tipperary, and the Rev. W. F. Donnelly, Superior, Christian Schools, Limerick.

TINAHELY FAIR.

TINAHELY horse fair attracted a large number of buyers, as well as a good supply of stock. Buying was fairly brisk, and good prices were obtained for suitable animals. Good colts fetched £47 10s.; three-year-olds £30, two-and-a-half-year-olds £27; young colts £20, seven-year-olds £20. A Dublin buyer paid £40 for a promising three-year-old colt. The monthly fair brought a fair amount of cattle. Milch cows were in good demand and averaged from £15 to £24 each. Store cattle, especially black polled bullocks, sold well. Two-year-olds realised £14. Springers brought £23. Other stores of one-and-a-half-year-old realised from £10, and yearlings £6 10s. Calves 55s. to 60s. each. Bonhams were dear and averaged 35s. to 57s. 6d. each. Store pigs from £3. There were very few sheep on offer, and those suitable for the victuallers were quickly bought up.

FREE STATE CIVIL BILLS.

At BUNCRANA Civil Court Mr. John A. Hamilton, solicitor, referred to a circular recently issued by the Free State Department of Justice to District Court clerks requiring them to retain the original civil bills lodged with them by solicitors when entering their processes. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the application of this circular would cause the greatest possible inconvenience to practitioners. District Justice Walsh said that he quite appreciated the position of the solicitors in this matter. He himself thought that the circular in question was founded upon a misconception. Some confusion had arisen between summonses and civil bills. He added that the Court took no responsibility for the circular whatever and would not be a party to the retaining of the civil bills. It was the clerk who was retaining the civil bills on instructions from his headquarters. The Incorporated Law Society should really take the matter up and have it adjusted. The present position of affairs was a nuisance for everybody.

G.A.A. AND "FOREIGN" DANCING.

A special Convention, conveyned by the DERRY County Board G.A.A., at the request of the Ulster Council Secretary, Mr. B. C. Fay, was held in Derry, when the principal item of discussion was the ban on "jazz" dancing. At the annual Convention some weeks ago this question gave rise to extraordinary scenes, which resulted in the withdrawal of Gaelic hurling and football clubs, whose representatives declared that they would continue "jazzing" in spite of the G.A.A. This declaration was reiterated at Friday night's convention, when Mr. Fay appealed to the club, from which a deputation was present, to return to the Association, and abide by the rules. Mr. Fay pointed out that they in the G.A.A. did not, and would not, stand for anything except what was Irish through and through. A motion was passed at the All-Ireland Congress declaring that it was illegal for any club belonging to the G.A.A. to promote foreign dancing. Mr. P. Fox, who headed a deputation from the club, said that his instructions were that they were to continue jazzing. After some discussion it was decided to ask Mr. Fox to have the matter again considered by his club, and have the decision conveyed to the County Board secretary within three days.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S APPOINTMENT.

At the meeting of the Committee of Management of St. John's Hospital, LIMERICK, Dr. Eileen Quillinan, a native of Doon in that county, and a graduate of University College, Cork, was elected a Resident Surgeon.

GUARDS REWARDED.

Guards King and Kenny, TULLAMORE, were presented with a medal and certificate, and Guard Hayden with a certificate, by District Justice O'Donoghue at Tullamore in recognition of their work for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

FIRE IN CINEMA.

The screen, small stage and talking machine lend speakers at the Pavilion Cinema, CORK, were destroyed yesterday morning during an outbreak of fire. Some seats at the front of the building and a dynamo were badly damaged, but the main structure was not involved, and the outbreak was quickly under control. There was nobody present at the time of the outbreak.

HOUSING IN WATERFORD.

An interesting report on housing conditions in WATERFORD has been drawn up by Dr. J. D. McCormack, Chief Medical Officer, Free State Local Government Department, and T. F. Strahan, Chief Engineer of the same department. The report gives the number of houses unfit for human habitation at 443. There are also 289 houses considerably below standard, but which could be regarded as fit for habitation or made so for small families. There are 764 adults and 375 children living in 327 tenement dwellings of 508 rooms situate in 66 houses of types quite unfit for such use.

BOYNE SALMON FISHING.

The BOYNE salmon fishing season opened last Wednesday, and the annual ceremony of the blessing of the nets took place yesterday, the Right Rev. Mons. Segrave, P.P., V.G., St. Peter's, officiating. The ceremony was held on Donor's Green, a pleasant little park on the river bank, and at 2.30 p.m. the time fixed for the blessing, the forty odd boats, with nets aboard and each of them manned by a crew of two or three fishermen, were drawn up to the bank of the river to receive the Blessing.

OLD CLONGOWANIANS.

Mr. George Crosbie, Barrister-at-Law, presided at the first annual dinner in Cork last Saturday night of the Munster Old Clongowanians, and the attendance of old students of the college was both large and representative. The Very Rev. Father Roche, S.J., Rector, Clongowes College; the Rev. Father Kieran, S.J.; Mr. Hugo Flinn, T.D.; Mr. Barry Egan, T.D.; Senator Linehan, Coroner Horgan, solicitor; Mr. F. Blake, solicitor; Mr. F. Hanrahan, solicitor; Mr. A. Healy, solicitor; Mr. J. Crosbie, Mr. B. St. J. Galvin, city solicitor; Mr. B. O'Meara, solicitor; Mr. T. O'Connor, solicitor; Mr. T. Healy, solicitor; Dr. E. Moynihan, Dr. Cantillon, Dr. W. Hamilton, Dr. J. Egan, Dr. Barry, Dr. J. Murphy and Dr. O'Sullivan were amongst those present.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BOARD.

MR. J. J. MURPHY TO REMAIN A MEMBER.

Although he has sent in his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Free State Electricity Supply Board, Mr. John J. Murphy is to do duty until a successor has been appointed. When approached by an *Irish Times* representative on Saturday last Mr. Murphy declined to discuss the reasons which had impelled him to tender his resignation.

Through an authentic source our representative learnt that, whilst Mr. Murphy has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board, he does not intend to sever his connection with it, and, almost coincidently with his letter handing in his resignation, he was asked, and consented, to act as part-time member of the Board, so that he will still be in a position to give advice and co-operation in connection with its affairs.

FREE STATE RATE COLLECTORS.

MEETING IN DUBLIN.

A general meeting of the Free State rate collectors was held last Friday in the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin. The following counties were represented:—Galway, Louth, Cavan, Waterford, Roscommon, Louth, Cavan, Longford Leix, Offaly, Kildare, Clare, Carlow and Monaghan. Mr. J. M. Mongan, T.D., presided.

A long discussion on the proposed de-rating scheme took place, and steps were taken to safeguard the rights of collectors under any change that may take place. A deputation was appointed to meet at a later date to prepare evidence for submission to the De Rating Commission.

Several collectors mentioned a number of grievances in their respective counties, and it was decided to app

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TRE.
PRESENTS
IL RAY in
NESS,"
N TRAVERS.
TRE, LONDON.
AT 2.30.

THE CENTURY,
END."

HEATRE.
9 o'clock.
ATTRACTION,
RAN.
ed for Parodies.
COMPANY,
Illusionist.
stating that ions Banjoists.
uild a little the Wilkeners, Cyclists.
e Irish theatre Phone 3208.

EATRE.
was destined following Nights in
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drama at e's "FAUST."
Graham Rawson.
2.4, and 1/3.
theatre can be reserved. Season
at the Theatre.

NORMAN KERRY in
"THE BONDS-
MAN,"
By Sir Hall Caine.
Sunday at 6 etc. and 8.40.

METROPOLE.
NTINUOUS ..... 2.0 to 11.0 p.m.
WARNER BAXTER, LOIS MORAN,
And GILBERT EMERY,
In
"BEHIND THAT CURTAIN."
A Fox All-Talking Picture.
DAILY AT 2.0, 4.30, 7.0 and 9.30 p.m.
RWIN GOLDWATER and THE ORCHESTRA.

GRAFTON. RETAINED FOR 2nd WEEK
SOPHIE TUCKER in
"HONKY TONK."
AT 2.50, 5, 7.30 and 9.30.
NEY: THE MOUSE.

V-O-Y.
-DAY, 2 to 11.
OY and BETTY BRONSON in
"BELLAMY TRIAL."
SHOWING AT 3.35, 6.50, 9.55.
Also BUSTER KEATON in
"SPITE MARRIAGE."
Musical Interlude on the Savile Wonder Organ by
JAMES SWIFT.

CARLTON. ALL THIS WEEK
Daily at 1, 3.5, 5.5, 7 and 9.
DOORS OPEN AT 12.30.
NORMA SHEARER
IN
TH OF MRS.
Y."
DISAPPOINTMENT
O EARLY
NCES.
STAT-SHEIRBHISE.
SICAL SOCIETY.)
UBERT ROONEY.

ONCERT,
ROYAL
MARCH, 1930,
aid of the
E COAL FUND.
oncert are being paid by
ety the
THE TICKET MONEY
to the Charity.
FAGAN (Soprano).
MSON (Contralto),
LAGHER (Baritone),
KE (Pianist),
WILLIAM REDDY (Cellist).
ist—Mr. SIDFORD FANNIN.
s will include the first performance
two excerpts from Schubert's "Rosa-
mne from Berlioz' "Childhood of
the famous Sextette and Chorus, "O
from Ernani.
ofdome Prices. Booking at Theatre.

A RESTAURANT
FOR
O SUPPER DANCES,
FTERNOON AND EVENING.
ARTE POPULAR PRICES.
PLAZA BAND.

A BALLROOM.
SOCIAL CLUB DANCE.
ESDAY, FEB. 19th, 8—12.
ADMISSION 2/6.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Adjudication—Public Sittings.—17. SAORSTAT EIREANN.
T OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY. CONNELL, of Myerhill, Headford, in ty of Galway, Farmer, was on the y of February, 1930, adjudged
ings will be held before the Court at rts, the Castle, Dublin, on Friday, y of February, 1930, and on Friday, of March, 1930, at the hour of in the forenoon, whereat the attend, and to make a full disry of his Estate and Effects. bts, and at the first ng thereof. At the last quired to finish his
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AE, Court Registrar. ARA and KIERAN, South Frederick street,
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Deceased; Plaintiff; Defendant; e Curran, late of Gentleman, who died of April, 1925, are, y of March, 1930, to ssrs. Thomas G. Onirke erick street, Dublin, the ant, the Administrator of Estate, full particulars of ature of the securities (if d all persons claiming to ing the freehold registered tate of the said George nd prove their claims at Courts, Dublin Castle, said 18th day of March, thereof they will be from the benefit of the
mant holding any security e to the Examiner at his ublin Castle, on the 26th at 11 of the clock in the me appointed for adjudicating
day of February, 1930. JOHN HEALY, Examiner.

EDUCATION.

CA SCHOOL,
CKROCK, CO. DUBLIN.
DAY BOYS and TWO BOARDERS
SES. INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.
entered T.C.D. (1 High Place).
entered Royal Bank.
passed Leaving Cert.
passed Intermediate Cert.
(Although the School is one month).
A. McDONOGH, M.A.
Ex-Scholar and Gold Medallist, T.C.D.

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Dublin 22171.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
B. MONTAGUE presents
PARIS LIFE,
A GLOWING, GORGEOUS PANORAMA OF DAZZLING BEAUTY, JOYOUS ANIMATION, SPARKLING GAIETY, AND SCINTILLATING SPLENDOUR.
Wonderful cast includes:
FRED MILLAR,
The Famous Laughter Maker,
HARRY SHALSON, the Gramophone Star,
MILLIE DEANE, Comedienne,
THE FREWSSY QUARTETTE, MALE VOICE HARMONY SINGERS, ETC.

THEATRE ROYAL.
DUBLIN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1929-1930.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY NEXT,
AT 3 P.M.
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E Flat.....Liszt
Soloist: Mons JEAN DU CHASTAIN.
Programme will also include Orchestral Works by Elgar, Wagner, Brahms, etc.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 75 PERFORMERS,
Assisted by Members of No. 1 Army Band.
CONDUCTOR:
COLONEL FRITZ BRASE.
Reserved Seats at Popular Prices.
Apply Box Office: THEATRE ROYAL.

CUMANN CEOIL NA STAT-SHEIRBHISE.
(Civil Service Musical Society).
Musical Director: Mr. HUBERT ROONEY.
CHORAL CONCERT,
THEATRE ROYAL,
SATURDAY, 1st MARCH, 1930, at 3 p.m.,
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF THE TICKET MONEY
Will be handed to
MANSION HOUSE COAL FUND.
Soloists:
Miss KITTY FAGAN (Soprano),
Miss EVA TOMSOHN (Contralto),
Mr. M. J. GALLAGHER (Baritone),
Mr. FREDERICK STONE (Pianist),
Mr. WILLIAM REDDY (Cellist).
Accompanist: Mrs. SIDFORD FANNIN.
First performance in Ireland of two excerpts from Schubert's "Rosamunde" and one from Berlioz' "Childhood of Christ." Sextette and Chorus "O somma Carlo" (Ernani), etc.
ORDINARY HIPPODROME PRICES.
BOOKING AT THEATRE.

PAVILION, DUN LAOGHAIRE. Continuous from 3.30.
POSITIVELY 3 DAYS ONLY.
THE FAMOUS ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING ROMANTIC SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT.
"THE RAINBOW MAN."
Starring EDDIE DOWLING, MARION NIXON, AND THE ROUNDERS QUINTETTE.
At 3.30, 6 & 8.40. Sound Magazine, &c., &c.
THURSDAY—"THE GREAT DIVIDE."
NEXT MONDAY—"BLACKMAIL."

CAPITOL.
TO-DAY ..... TO-DAY
1 O'CLOCK TO 5.30 ..... CONTINUOUS.
And
TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES AT 6 o'c. and 8.30.
Doors Open at 3.30 and 8 o'clock.
PARAMOUNT'S MIGHTY SENSATION,
"THE FOUR FEATHERS,"
Featuring
CLIVE BROOK, WILLIAM POWELL, RICHARD ARLEN, FAY WRAY, NOAH BEERY.
"THE FOUR FEATHERS,"
From A. E. W. Mason's Famous Novel.
Patrons are requested to Note:—The Theatre is Closed at the End of Each Performance.
DRESS CIRCLE TEA LOUNGE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC ALL DAY.

GRAND CENTRAL. 2 TILL 11.
HEAR and SEE
"ON WITH THE SHOW."
100 PER CENT. TECHNICOLOUR.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT,
WOODBROOK,
17th TO 22nd INCLUSIVE.
Train—Westland Row ..... 6.45 down
" Woodbrook ..... 10.6 up
ADMISSION 1/-

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.
PANCAKE DANCE AND BRIDGE TOURNAMENT.
ABERDEEN HALL, GRESHAM HOTEL, SHROVE TUESDAY, MARCH 4th, 1930.
Prize-winning Numbers in Pancakes.
Lady Holmpatrick, President.
Mrs. Maud Walsh, Hon. Sec.
BRIDGE, 8.30 p.m. DANCING, 9 to 1.
Tickets 5/- each.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (IRISH FREE STATE).

ANNUAL MEETINGS
will (D.V.) be held in the
DAWSON HALL, 2 DAWSON STREET.
PUBLIC MEETING.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), Feb. 18th, at 8 p.m.
Chair to be taken by Rev. J. A. DUKE, B.A.
Speaker: Mrs. HELEN BARTON, of Glasgow, N.B.W.T.A. S.C.U.
Subject: "CAN UNEMPLOYMENT BE CURED?"
Collection.
BUSINESS MEETING,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 19th, at 3.30 p.m.
Devotional Address by Mrs. BARTON.
Elections and Reports.
Tea. Collection. All welcome.

IRISH TURF ACCOUNTANTS' PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, 8 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin. Take notice that I, J. J. KENNEDY, Turnpike, Meath, intend applying for certificate of suitability for the premises, O'Connell street, Edenderry, in which to conduct a Bookmaking business.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I, CHARLES STEINHAUER, 129 Seafield road, Dollymount, intend to apply for a certificate of personal fitness and suitability of premises, 14 Lower Bridge street, Dublin, to carry on business of bookmaker.

DREADNOUGHT SYSTEM OF DRESSCUTTING.
MISS FELL (of SOUTHPORT) will give free, to Ladies only, on: Monday, Feb. 17th, at 3 and 7.30 p.m., Imperial Hotel, Cork; Tuesday, Feb. 18th, at 3 p.m., Confraternity Hall, Thurles; Tuesday, Feb. 18th, at 7.30 p.m., Foresters' Hall, Tullamore; Wednesday, Feb. 19th, at 7.30 p.m., County Hall, Mullingar; Thursday, Feb. 20th, at 3 and 7.30 p.m., Mansion House, Dawson street, Dublin; Friday, Feb. 21st, at 3 p.m., St. Lawrence Hotel, Howth.
An interesting and instructive Demonstration on "DRESSES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM."
To-day thousands of ladies using our methods find it possible to dress well for every occasion on a minimum cost.
Classes will be formed and during a Course of 12 lessons, PATTERN-MAKING, DRESS-CUTTING, and TAILORING, will be TAUGHT BY QUALIFIED TEACHERS.
NO FITTING, WASTE, OR WORRY.
SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO EVERY PUPIL.
Teacher: MRS. SANDERSON.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

COIMISIUN NA STAT-SHEIRBHISE.
POSITION VACANT.
KEEPER AND ASSISTANTS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, DUBLIN.
The Civil Service Commissioners invite applications for the following whole-time, permanent, pensionable posts:—(a) Keeper of the Natural History Division of the National Museum, Dublin. Salary £503, by £20 a year to £703, with cost of living bonus. The bonus at present on £503 is £194, and on £703 is £200 11s. Maximum age limit, 50 years on 1st March, 1930. Qualifications:—(1) University Degrees covering biology or zoology or other sciences connected with Natural History, or equivalent qualifications, such as are secured in a University College, College of Science, Museum of similar institution; (2) Special experience acquired by service in a Museum or University, or similar institution; (3) Experience of collecting and preserving specimens; (4) Ability to undertake independent scientific research.
(b) Two Assistants in the Art and Industrial Division, one Assistant in the Irish Antiquities Division, and one Assistant in the Natural History Division of the Museum. Salary: Scale A. Men (Unmarried) and Women—£150, by £10 a year to £250. Scale B. Married Men—£150, by £15 a year to £350. Cost of living bonus is payable on the salaries in each scale. The bonus at present on £150 is £86 15s., on £250 is £119 2s., and on £350 is £141 1s. Age limits, not less than 24 years and not more than 35 years on 1st March, 1930. Candidates must possess appropriate University Degrees or equivalent qualifications.
Application Forms and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin. Latest date for receiving completed Application Forms, 10th March, 1930. 15/II/2427. W.H.Co.

BELFAST ADVERTISERS
Advertisements for next day's issue are received at our Branch Office (139 Royal Avenue) up to 6.30 p.m.

The Irish Times.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930.

NEWS SUMMARY

IRELAND.

The search for the body of the missing Stradbally postman, Laurence Griffin, was continued yesterday.—(Page 7.)

The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Gregg), in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, yesterday afternoon, preached with special reference to the persecution of religion in Soviet Russia.—(Page 7.)

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin left Belfast for London last night on the conclusion of their visit. Mr. Baldwin on Saturday delivered an important speech on imperial trade at the Ulster Reform Club's luncheon.—(Page 7.)

Proposing the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland" at the annual dinner of the Dublin Diocesan School Old Boys' Union last Saturday night, Mr. John Good, T.D., said that the standard of education must be raised and technical education developed if new industries that were necessary were to be established in the Free State.—(Page 5.)

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Engineers' Association in Dublin on Saturday night, Mr. M. J. Buckley, M.I.C.E., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, having expressed the view that the Shannon scheme should lead to widespread manufacturing activity, said that the more people were induced to turn their hopes and abilities to the industrial and agricultural development of their country, the more prospect there was of emigration being stopped.—(Page 5.)

The question of de-rating was discussed at meetings of the County Wexford Farmers' Union and the Limerick County Council.—(Page 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN

An account of the four historic meetings at Malines during the years 1921 to 1925, at which representatives of the Anglican and Roman Churches sought a basis of union, is given in a book edited by Lord Halifax, which is published to-day.—(Page 7.)

ABROAD.

The pathetic march of two Italian naval men and a young Swedish scientist in the Arctic is described at length in the report of the inquiry into the Italia accident.—(Page 7.)

An airmen's trade union has been formed in the United States of America.—(Page 8.)

The French airmen, Costes and Codos, have established new "records" for endurance and distance, placing their country on a level with Germany in the matter of air "records."—(Page 8.)

By a decision of the Supreme Court of that country, women are to be admitted members of the Palestine Bar.—(Page 7.)

The Soviet has replied to the Churches' charges of religious persecution by publishing an alleged interview with the heads of the Orthodox Church in Russia in which the charges are denied and the Pope and Archbishop of Canterbury attacked.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Newbury on Saturday Sandro won the Greenham Handicap Hurdle Race.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

In Lombard street advances till Monday were offered at 3½ down to 3 per cent., but the market showed no plethora of credit. Discount rates were easier. Silver was very weak.—(Page 3.)

Tariffs and Empire.

Few people in Britain can approach the subject of "safeguarding" with calm minds. The bogey of "Tariff Reform" is scarcely less alarming to its opponents to-day than it was when the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain first propounded the policy in 1903. When Mr. Baldwin, in 1923, asked the country for a mandate to introduce protective tariffs a terrified nation hurled him from office, and the spirit of Cobden was potent and ubiquitous. Recognising the temper of the electorate, Mr. Baldwin gave a pledge that never again would he seek to place a tax on imported foodstuffs, and during his late Ministry he confined his Government's activities to the "safeguarding" of certain industries which did not fall within the scope of his pledge. In his speech at Belfast, last Saturday, he reiterated his belief in the value of "safeguarding." British industries, in the throes of a long economic depression, are struggling to reorganise themselves. A new word, "rationalisation," to-day connotes a panacea, but during this process an industry is "liable to suffer"—we quote Mr. Baldwin—"more damage than at any other time in its existence, and, therefore, necessity for 'safeguarding' is greater at such a stage." Mr. Baldwin is right. Tariffs, in our opinion, are a matter of expediency, and we refuse to tag ourselves with a label when so elastic a subject is concerned. Indeed, in another part of his speech Mr. Baldwin proved himself a good Free Trader.

"The next generation," he said, "would show whether the Empire would survive as an Empire or not." Certainly, when the Imperial Conference meets this year, we shall expect to find the Dominions more deeply interested in the development of their complete autonomy than in the promotion of the imperial weal, which also is their own. "They are looking more at their rights than at their duties," was Mr. Baldwin's comment, and he added that those communities where the Anglo-Saxon blood was thinnest were more prone to esteem the forms of abstract liberty above the tangible benefits of union. Yet no Dominion, for reasons both political and economic, can afford to stand alone. The mere fact that at last an Imperial Economic Committee has been set up, and that all the Dominions have contributed to its *personnel*, shows that a shadowy realisation of this truth is beginning to dawn. Other nations, though on a smaller scale and with less resources, are proving by their prosperity the value of concerted economic action. The United States, by a policy of free trade at home and protection abroad, presents to the world a united economic front. France has ringed herself and her colonies with a similar wall. It is more difficult for the British Empire to achieve this purpose owing to the vast distances between its component parts and the variety of races of which they are comprised. Yet the reward that awaits the Empire, if it can unite economically, is rich and sure.

Mr. Baldwin, then, has made "safeguarding" at home and the development of economic unity within the Empire the main plank in his party's programme. The task is gigantic and is not likely to be achieved fully in our time, if, indeed, it is achieved at all. Even if all the Dominions were to agree, many years must be devoted to exhaustive inquiries by experts. Still, the goal is not beyond the reach of sustained effort, and we must hope that the British people will learn to examine the merits of tariffs against the foreigner, while the Dominions learn that, in the long run, tariffs against one another and against Britain are misguided. No revenue, for instance, can compensate the Free State for the inconvenience that she places upon her visitors and her own citizens by her preposterous tariff wall against Britain and Northern Ireland. Probably nothing is more conducive to a continuance of separation in this island than the Customs on the border. Recently we showed how the Indian Government's duty on Lancashire imports reacted unfavourably upon the Irish farmer, and such examples can be found in all parts of the Empire. No doubt, if imperial economic unity is to become a fact, some modifications must be made in the relations between the Dominions and the Crown; but any form of Imperial Diet that may be evolved must be able to speak for all the Dominions as well as for Britain. If Mr. Baldwin can lay the foundations of such a fabric, he will go down to posterity as a great statesman.

The Linen Industry.

The restoration of Ulster's vanishing eminence in the linen industry has been the subject of a statement by Captain Denis Ireland. There can be no doubt that the old supremacy of Ulster linen never will be restored completely. Foreign firms have driven the products of Belfast from numerous markets where once the Irish manufacturers held a monopoly. Yet foreign competition does not explain everything. Captain Ireland attacked the policy of Ulster's manufacturers in virtually the same terms in which the policy of the Lancashire cotton firms has been assailed so often. Nevertheless, the practice of the linen trade always has been more progressive than that of Manchester. Experts reveal that much of Manchester's decline is due to the use of obsolete machinery, which involves an enormous wastage of time in the fulfilling of contracts. The Belfast spindles, in comparison, are modern and effective. So far as the actual production of fine linen is concerned, Ulster need not fear comparison with any foreign centre. Her linen still is recognised as the best in the world. It is rather in the proper distribution and advertisement of its produce that the industry fails. If Irish linen is to regain its former pride of place on the Continent of Europe and in America, it must be advertised in a vastly more energetic spirit. It is obvious that co-ordination of the different firms' efforts may have valuable results. Here, indeed, we reach one of the fundamental weaknesses of the industry. There are too many competing firms in Belfast. So long as cotton was linen's only serious rival there was room for all; but the advent of other and cheaper fabrics has lessened the demand for linen, and competition among the manufacturers has become furious. During the last few years almost every firm, in an effort to secure contracts against a rival, has been willing to cut its prices even below cost of production. It is notable that the prospect has improved since a large number of firms has been driven out of business. Excessive competition, however, is not the only factor. During the War Belfast span a huge quantity of linen for Government use—mainly in the construction of aeroplane fuselages—and much of the supply was sold off at low prices by the War Office. These stocks were sufficient to lessen the demand noticeably for several years. Moreover, a new rival appeared in the form of artificial silk, which, being a cheap and serviceable material, was preferred in the manufacture of clothing. Captain Ireland suggested "rationalisation" as necessary to the salvation of the linen industry. Co-ordination of the remaining firms, with a view to adequate advertisement of linen's sterling qualities, may pluck the trade from its economic slough.

The Zuider Zee.

Last week the Dutch Government began a task which its predecessors had contemplated for nearly two hundred years. When it is completed the greater part of the Zuider Zee will have been reclaimed; an area of some 840 square miles will have been added to Holland, and an inland lake of some 560 square miles will remain. The North Sea will be separated from the Zuider Zee by a dike which will have a length of nineteen miles and a height of twenty feet above the water level. The reclaimed area will be divided into four "polders," representing a gain of more than half a million acres of fertile land. Already the north-west "polder" has been attacked, with the intent that it shall be reclaimed before the end of the present year. The powerful pumping stations which have been erected at its northern and southern ends will reduce the level of the water by four-fifths of an inch daily. When the project was before Parliament the Government estimated that its completion would demand twenty years and an expenditure of twenty million pounds. Now the experts hold that a shorter period will suffice, but that expenditure will be on a higher scale as a result of the recently increased cost of labour and materials. Like the authors of the Shannon Scheme, however, they are optimists; for they believe that all charges will be covered, and even exceeded, by the proceeds from the sale of the reclaimed land. This land will provide homes for some 200,000 people, and the Government has decided to plant it with small proprietors and to prevent the development of large estates. Holland will reap other benefits from the reclamation. The flooding of big areas by the bursting of the Zuider Zee's dikes will cease, and the inland lake will supply the canals with fresh water in times of drought. The Dutch, through long experience, have attained a high proficiency in all matters of land reclamation. We may suggest, indeed, that Dutch experts could give the Free State valuable advice concerning the sea's increasing menace to her eastern coasts.

An African Problem.

We have been warned that the output of American and European film studios can do much mischief throughout India and the Far East. Now Sir Hesketh Bell calls our attention to a like peril in tropical Africa. Writing in the *Sunday Times*, he says that film-scenes of violence and depravity are accepted by unsophisticated natives as faithful representations of the white man's ordinary life. "Such films are weakening the whole platform of respect on which the ascendancy of the ruling race has rested." There are thirty-six million natives in the British territories, and large numbers are patrons of the picture-houses. All these houses—Kenya alone has eight of them—may show any picture that has been passed by the London Board of Censors; and such pictures, as our readers know, include scenes of night clubs and every variety of battle, murder and sudden death. All the territorial Governments recognise this danger, but few of their devices to cope with it have given satisfactory results. In Kenya there are separate picture-houses for Africans and for Europeans, and the Government of Tanganyika favours a strict system of local censorship. The Government of Uganda prohibits the exhibition, in every picture-house, of any film that is unsuitable for Africans; and this, in Sir Hesketh Bell's view, is the only sound policy. He proposes the establishment in London of a special board of film censors for all pictures which may be offered for exhibition in any part of tropical Africa, and that the test for all such pictures shall be their suitability or unsuitability for African eyes and ears. We endorse this plan. It might deprive Europeans of a sort of amusement which they could enjoy at home, but thoughtful Europeans ought to be willing to accept that restriction as a part of the white man's burden.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Miss Kathleen M. Price says that, whereas in Tsarist times only the State Greek Orthodox Church was tolerated, other religions were persecuted. I have been in St. Petersburg, as it then was, many times, under the rule of the Tsars, and frequently heard Mass in a very fine Roman Catholic church. There is absolutely no difficulty in proving this statement, as, during the Tsar's reign, there were a number of vessels belonging to Skerries, Co. Dublin, with crews almost entirely Roman Catholic. Many I know, still alive, who can corroborate this fact if necessary. At the time I speak of there were seven or eight Roman Catholic churches in St. Petersburg.

I was speaking to a friend who was recently in Leningrad, and asked him what had happened to the Orthodox Cathedral of St. Isaac's. He informed me that it was now a museum.—Yours, etc.,

J. CALLAGHAN.

Co. Dublin, February 15th, 1930.

THE DUBLIN TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that when the Transport Bill goes through the Dail it will give consideration to the Dublin United Tramways Company, as it is a well known fact that the majority of ordinary shareholders are comparatively poor people. The system that I would suggest is that of Montreal, where the trams run by paying a way-leave to the municipality—similar in that respect to Dublin—but buses are not allowed to compete with the trams by running in the city area. Chars-à-bancs can come into the city from outlying districts, but may not take up passengers who wish to alight in the city.

It would be a pity that a company so well managed as the Dublin United Tramways Company should be prevented from earning a dividend for its ordinary shareholders. I might mention that I have no financial interest directly or indirectly in the company.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Co. Dublin, February 15th, 1930.

REFUGEE FAMILIES IN ARMY TENTS.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN CRETE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.
ATHENS, Sunday.

In Candia, the capital of Crete, many buildings have been damaged so seriously by the earthquake shocks experienced on Friday that they now threaten to collapse altogether. The walls of the Museum have been cracked, and some valuable vases, including one of Knosso's, have been broken.

The village of Aitania has been entirely destroyed, and grave damage is also reported at other villages, the inhabitants of which are panic-stricken.

No loss of life has been reported up to the present, but a number of peasants have been injured.

At Rethymno (Retimo) the walls of a number of houses have been cracked, but there are no victims.

The military authorities are providing tents for those who have been rendered homeless and are without shelter.

LARGE CAIRN DISCOVERED.

ANCIENT BURIAL PLACE NEAR DULEEK.

Further discoveries have been made at Keenogue, Duleek, where prehistoric urns and evidence of several ancient burials, believed by archæologists to belong to a period at least 900 years before Christ, were recently found.

On Friday, Mr. Loughran, who owns the land on which the "finds" were made, and has two men employed excavating there, came across a triangular-shaped cairn, the base of which is 20 feet long and the sides 30 feet. He at once communicated with Dr. Mahr, Keeper of Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, who visited Keenogue, and expressed the opinion that this latest cairn contained two burials.

The cairn was apparently built around a vein of natural rock, and the large boulders forming the cairn are ornamented with strokes, suggesting some ancient writing.

FIVE DEAD IN LEVEL-CROSSING ACCIDENT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.
MELBOURNE, Sunday.

Five persons have been killed and four injured as the result of a collision between a train and a motor car containing ten passengers at a level crossing near the small township of Werribee, about midway between here and Geelong.

FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.
PARIS, Sunday.

A military aeroplane at Etampes, Seine et Oise, crashed in flames to-day. The pilot was killed, and his companion was seriously injured.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The King and Queen had a very hearty reception last Saturday when they arrived in London from Sandringham. Crowds lined the entire route from King's Cross Station to Buckingham Palace. It is expected that Their Majesties will remain in London for at least a month, and the visit may extend to six weeks. The Queen will visit the British Industries Fair at Olympia to-morrow, and will be accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke and Duchess of York and Princess Elizabeth are in residence at 145 Piccadilly, and will remain in London for some time. To-night the Duke will be present at the Government banquet in the Mansion House in celebration of the opening of the British Industries Fair.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, which will be held in the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday, March 26th. Princess Arthur is now quite convalescent, and has been out driving several times since her return to her house in Belgrave square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have been entertaining a party at Mountstewart, Newtownards, to meet their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, who were very cordially received in Belfast.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, who left London last week for Spain, have arrived at Guadacorte, their château near San Roque, where they will remain for some weeks. The Earl and Countess of Harrowby are on their way to Majorca, and will not return till the middle of April. The Earl of Iddesleigh has left for a short holiday in Switzerland. Lord and Lady Forbes, Sir Howard and Lady Frank and Sir Crosland and Lady Graham are among the passengers on the s.s. Orontes, which left Tilbury last Saturday for the Mediterranean.

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten will leave London on Wednesday for America, and will spend some time in California. Lord and Lady Carson are on their way to Egypt, and will not return to Cleve Court, Thanet, for about a month. The Earl and Countess of Stair have left London for Scotland. Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell have gone abroad for a couple of months.

Commander and Lady Kathleen Studd have returned to London from Switzerland. The Countess of Carlisle and the Hon. Margaret Hore-Ruthven have returned to England from the United States. Lady Clementine Waring will return to London to-day from Devonshire, and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton will return from Switzerland.

Dr. T. Gillman Moorhead has returned to town.

Mr. Gerard Black has returned to 11 Clare street.

Switzers Millinery Buyer has returned and a big collection of lovely French Hats is now ready, including the very smartest Sports Hats and Hats suitable for the Tweed modes now so much in vogue; also a most fascinating selection of Hats for Dance, Theatre and Bridge wear

You are cordially invited to inspect at the Ciro Pearl Department at Messrs. Switzers the Ciro Jewellery, fashioned by the creators of Ciro Pearls—the realisation of the ideal in jewel harmony. The mountings, characterised by grace and refinement, are exquisitely wrought by master craftsmen.

At Holmes'—Now showing, a very choice range of Costumes, smartly cut and tailored. Made up from the season's new fabrics in the new colourings. All moderately priced.—W. Holmes and Co., 60/71 South Great George's street.

Chancellor and Son—Wedding and Engagement Rings. Special value. Catalogue free.—7 Grafton street.

Advance Spring Styles. Tailored Suits, Tweed Ensembles, Coats and Frocks.—Margaret Watson, 17a Dawson street.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fitzgerald, the Rev. T. Riversdale Colthurst, Mrs. Edgar Wilkins, Miss Carrick, Captain and Mrs. [illegible].

Departures.—R. A. Vaughan, Mrs. Irene Burns, Mr. and Mrs. MacFetridge, Capt. E. and Mrs. Plowman, W. B. Brooks, Mrs. R. G. Barrett, Miss Betty Brooks, Miss Vera Barrett, E. W. Howe, A. Edward Smith, Miss Olive Smith.

Small Sizes—New Models for Sports and smart Country wear.—Marleen, "The Rose Triangle," 31 South Anne street.

Gibson and Co., Ladies' Tailors, Specialists in Designing and Cutting. All Models made on the premises. Inspection invited.

Davis and Co.—Early Spring Models arriving daily. See our Windows, 45/6 Grafton street.

Prescription Specialist, Joseph O'Reilly, M.P.S.I., 102 Lr Leeson st., 17 Up. Merrion st. Night bell.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A ridge of high pressure slowly crossing the British Isles from the West will maintain fair weather generally, except that later less settled conditions will come to Western Ireland and Western and Northern Scotland, as a long trough of low pressure on the Eastern Atlantic affects the country.

Ireland, all Districts.—Moderate southerly winds; cloud, slowly increasing and lowering; some rain likely later; moderate day temperature.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Light variable to light to moderate southerly winds; fair; sea slight; local mist or fog early and late.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Thermometers. 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Feb.	Bar.	Thermometer. Temp. 10 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain. m.m.	Sun hour
10	30.660	39.0	41	33	24	E.	—	—
11	30.549	37.2	41	35	36	W.N.W.	—	0.1
12	30.402	42.5	43	36	33	E.	—	—
13	30.172	41.5	43	36	27	S.E.	—	—
14	29.912	40.1	49	33	25	W.	1.0	3.8
15	30.300	35.	44	35	31	W.	0.2	4.6
16	30.447	34.2	44	31	25	W.S.W.	—	4.3

THE SUN.

To-day.....Rises ... 7.41 Sets 5.38
To-morrow ... 7.39 " 5.40
Lighting-up Time 6.38

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.

To-day.....Morning 2. 7 Afternoon 2.27
Tomorrow 2.46 " 3. 6

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Law Courts—The Castle, 11 a.m.
Circuit Courts—The Castle, 11 a.m.
Rotary Club—Clery's, 1 p.m.
Railway Tribunal—City Hall, 11 a.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Recitals, 3 and 8.15 p.m.
Civil Service Committee, 10.30 a.m.
Lecture, University College, 5 p.m.
King's Hospital Old Boys' Dinner—Jury's, 7.0.
Dublin University Elizabethan Society's Dance—Gresham.
Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramways Company—Carlisle Buildings, 11 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"A Cup of Kindness."
Theatre Royal—"Paris Life."
Olympia Theatre—Varieties.
Dublin Gate Theatre (Rotunda)—"Faust."
Savoy Cinema—"The Bellamy Trial" and "Spite Marriage."
Metropole Cinema—"Behind That Curtain."
Capitol Cinema—"The Four Feathers."
Grafton Cinema—"Honky Tonk."
Sackville Picture House—"The Bondsman."
Carlton Cinema—"The Last of Mrs. Cheyney."
Grand Central Cinema—"On With The Show."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"The Rainbow Man."
Badminton Tournament—Woodbrook.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CHOTA NAGPUR.

The annual meeting of the Dublin University Mission to Chota Nagpur will be held to-morrow in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College, at 8 p.m. The Provost will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Archdeacon A. W. Barton, B.D., and the Rev. G. C. P. Stevenson, B.D., who, is on furlough from the Mission. In the afternoon, at 3.15 o'clock, the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary will take place in the Graduates' Memorial Building. The Bishop of Cork will be in the chair, and the speakers will be the Rev. G. C. P. Stevenson and the Warden of St. Columba's College. All friends of the Mission are cordially invited to be present.

DEATH.

MACKEN—February 17, 1930, at a private Nursing Home, Eccles street, Dublin, Right Rev. Monsignor C. F. Macken, P.P., V.F. Dean of Tuam. R.I.P. Remains leave Broadstone for Claremorris to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30 train. Funeral arrangements later.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

SOCIALISTS AND NEW DECREE

STRANGE SOVIET REPLY TO CHRISTENDOM.

HEADS OF ORTHODOX CHURCH "INTERVIEWED."

VIOLENT DENUNCIATION OF THE POPE.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ATTACKED.

THE official publicity agency of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has issued what purports to be a report of an interview given to the Soviet Press by the heads of the Patriarchal Orthodox Church in Russia.

The Metropolitan Sergius and members of the Holy Synod are represented as emphatically denying that religious persecution exists under the Soviet. "Acts of repression by the Soviet Government against believers and clergymen have been applied not for their religious views, but for anti-Government acts."

The longest answer in the reported interview is devoted to the Pope, who is said to have "proved himself in one camp with the British landlords and Franco-Italian magnates."

The Archbishop of Canterbury's address to the Church Congress "errs in the same lack of truth" as the Papal statement. "It smacks of prompting his flock to new efforts at that intervention from which Russia has so greatly suffered."

A message from Riga states that the "interview" is regarded as having been "staged" by the Soviet Government.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are considering the Moscow statement, but do not purpose making any immediate reply.

Meantime, a telegram from Moscow to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports the arrest of virtually all the leaders of the committee of the Jewish religious community in Minsk on charges of "counter-revolutionary" activities.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF "INTERVIEW."

DENIAL OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Sunday.

The following statement is issued by the official Tass Agency:—

Representatives of the Soviet Press put the following questions to the head of the Patriarchal Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Sergius, and members of the Holy Synod being present during the interview. The Metropolitan and the members of the Synod answered as follows:—

QUESTION—Is it true that religion is persecuted in the U.S.S.R., and, if so, in what form?

ANSWER—Religion in the U.S.S.R. has never been subjected to any persecutions before or now. According to the decree of separation of the Church and State, religious profession is absolutely free and unpersecuted by any State organ. Moreover, the latest decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples Commissaries of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper) regarding the religious congregations of April 8th, 1929, completely precludes the least possibility of religious persecution.

QUESTION—Is it true that the Atheist Society is closing the churches, and how do believers look upon it?

ANSWER—Yes, some churches have been really closed, but this was done, not on the initiative of the authorities, but at the request of the population, and in some cases even by the decision of the churchgoers themselves. Atheists in the U.S.S.R. organised a private society, and their demand for closing the churches was not considered obligatory by Government bodies.

QUESTION—Is it true that clergymen and churchgoers have been subjected to oppression for their religious beliefs, arrested and exiled, etc?

PERSECUTION FOR POLITICS ONLY.

ANSWER—Acts of repression by the Soviet Government against believers and clergymen have been applied, not for their religious views, but for anti-Government acts, just as against any other citizens. It must be said that the Church's misfortune is that, in the past, it identified itself too closely with the monarchist system, as is well known. Therefore, some Church circles failed to appreciate in their time the entire significance of the great social revolution and continued to behave as open enemies of the Soviet Power under Kolchak, Denikin, etc.

The best minds of the Church, such as the Patriarch Tikhon, realised this and strove to rectify the situation, recommending all followers to refrain from opposing the will of the nation and to be loyal towards the Soviet Government. Unfortunately, some of us are still unable to understand that the past will not return and continue to act as political opponents of the Soviet power.

NO BRUTALITIES.

QUESTION—Is religious propaganda allowed in the U.S.S.R.?

ANSWER—Ministers of the Church are not forbidden to perform religious Services or to deliver sermons, but, unfortunately, we sometimes do not show sufficient zeal for this ourselves. Persons reaching a suitable age are allowed to be taught religion.

QUESTION—Are the reports of brutalities towards individual Church ministers by agents of the Soviet Government published in the foreign Press true?

ANSWER—These reports have nothing in common with the true facts. They are all inventions and slanders unworthy of a serious people. Individual priests have been prosecuted, not for religious Services, but on charges of various anti-Government acts, and this takes place, of course, not in the form of any persecutions and brutalities, but of the usual legal procedure.

QUESTION—How do you regard the further prospects of religion in general?

ANSWER—We are naturally worried at the rapid development of atheism, but we are sincere believers, and firmly trust that the Divine Light cannot disappear, and that in time it will firmly entrench itself in people's hearts.

THE POPE'S MANIFESTO.

QUESTION—What do you think of the recent Papal manifesto?

ANSWER—We are greatly surprised at the recent pronouncement of the Roman Pope against the Soviet power. The Pope regards himself "Christ's Vicar," but Christ suffered for the oppressed and poor, while the Pope, in his manifesto, proved himself in one camp with the British landlords and the Franco-Italian magnates. Christ could not act thus. He would stigmatise such a departure from the Christian path. It is especially strange to hear from the head of the Catholic Church charges of persecutions or dissidents, since the entire history of the Catholic Church has been an endless chain of persecutions of dissidents down to tortures and burning at the stake.

We consider unwarranted this Papal pronouncement, which we Orthodox believers are in no need of. We ourselves are able to defend our Orthodox Church. The Pope has the old dream of Catholicising our Church, which has always taken a firm attitude towards Catholicism as a false doctrine with which we will never have any relations. Shortly we shall issue a special call to believers, pointing out the fresh attempts of the Roman Pope to implant Catholicism among Orthodox Christians by absolutely intolerable means.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

QUESTION—What do you think of the Archbishop of Canterbury's address at Canterbury to the Church Congress?

ANSWER—These sudden, simultaneous pronouncements by a number of heads of various Churches in Italy, France, Germany and England in defence of the Orthodox Church seem generally strange and suspicious to us.

"As regards the Archbishop of Canterbury's pronouncement, it errs in the same lack of truth regarding the alleged persecutions of religious believers in the U.S.S.R. as the Papal statement. Working people in London regard the Archbishop of Canterbury's address as one "smelling fishy." It seems to us that, if it does not smell fishy, it smacks of prompting his flock to new efforts at that intervention from which Russia has so greatly suffered.

[NOTE—The stenographic report of the interview is signed—"Sergius, Metropolitan of Nijni-Novgorod; Serafim, Metropolitan of Saratov; Alexis, Archbishop of Khutynsk; Philipp, Archbishop of Svenigorod; and Pitirim, Bishop of Orekhovozuevo."]

"STAGED."

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

RIGA, Sunday.

The Bolshevik reply to the world-wide protests against the campaign against religion in Russia is regarded as nothing more than a "staged" interview between Soviet journalists and the Metropolitan Sergius and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, to whom preposterous statements are attributed.

The Soviet Press reports from Melitopol that a priest named Mariakulin has been shot there on the charge of assisting members of the "White Guard" organisation eleven years ago.

ATTITUDE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS.

CONSIDERING THE SOVIET REPORT.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are considering the Russian statement criticising them and the Pope for their recent pronouncements on the persecution of Christians in Russia.

On inquiry at Lambeth Palace yesterday it was learned that the Archbishop of Canterbury did not propose making any immediate reply to the statement.

The Archbishop of York stated that he had not seen the full text of the Russian statement, and that he would take time to consider the matter.

A SOVIET "S.O.S."

Prebendary Gough, in an interview with a reporter, said: "The whole point is this—if this interview is authentic and not an absolute invention, it indicates that the Soviet authorities have been thrown into great fear by the pronouncement of the Pope and the Archbishops and by the movement of Christian protest. This statement is an 'S.O.S.' It is the first sign of religious piety that the Soviet has shown during its twelve years of power.

"We know that public buildings in Russia are placarded with the statement that religion is the opinion of the people. We know that in millions of official treatises it has been described as 'poison,' and we know that in April, 1925, the 'League of the Godless' was practically adopted by the Soviet Government.

PERSECUTION ESTABLISHED.

"Such evidence must lead us to believe that there is no truth in the statement that the Soviet Government is worried by the rapid development of atheism. I shall not go into the matter of persecution. It is abundantly established by evidence.

"I am not saying for a moment that most of the Churches—not only the Orthodox, but also the sectarian Churches—are not very much alive, and I believe that this strange communication, if it be authentic, is yet another testimony to the fear which their irresistible revival, coupled with the action of the Christian Protest Movement, has aroused in the Soviet breast."

Prebendary Gough stressed the fact that the Christian Protest Movement had nothing whatever to do with the exercise of political or military pressure on the present Russian Government, and is making no appeal to the British Government to intervene. "It is purely a spiritual movement," he said.

SOVIET CHARGES AGAINST RABBIS.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has received the following telegram from Moscow:—Practically all members of the Committee of the Jewish Religious Community in Minsk, White Russia—a city in which eighty per cent. of the poulation are Jews—including Rabbi Pevsner, Rabbi

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PERSECUTION OF RELIGION.

ARCHBISHOP GREGG AND THE SOVIET.

CHURCH OF IRELAND AND A DAY OF PRAYER.

The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Gregg) preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, yesterday afternoon on the subject of the Soviet Government's persecution of religion.

At the close of his sermon he mentioned that the Church of England proposed to make Sunday, March 16th, "a day of special corporate prayer on behalf of our brethren in Russia," and he expressed the hope that the Church of Ireland on that day would join with her sister Church.

Dr. Gregg preached from the text: "Remember these that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body" (Heb. 13th chap. 3rd verse).

One of the worst dangers besetting us all, whether as citizens or as Christians, he said, is narrowness of outlook. Nothing is easier than that we should all become so engrossed with our own affairs that we have neither time no rinterest for the welfare of others. Interference with what does not concern us is, indeed, a thing we do well to avoid, but callous indifference to the troubles of others is even more to be avoided; and the New Testament teaching concerning the Body of Christ is directed towards overcoming this tendency to self-engrossment, and towards inculcating the duty of brotherly sympathy.

Christ is the Head of the Body, and each individual of His people is a member of that Body, bound up with Him, and in Him, bound up, with every other member of the Body. And as St. Paul tells us: "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." We may not be able to feel consciously all this community of suffering, but at least we are able to strive to recognise the duty which our great fellowship in Christ imposes on us—viz., the duty of lifting up our eyes so that they may see need wherever it exists, and so that we may help our brothers, as and when possible. And it is in this connection that Christian people possess a peculiar resource in intercession. Prayer on behalf of others—which is what intercession means—was one of the characteristic features of the life of the early Christian Church. And intercession forms a very important part of our own forms of prayer to-day, as we see in the Litany in the Prayer for All Sorts and Conditions of Men, in the prayer for the Church Militant. Intercession, of course, does not mean that people confine the help they render to one another to words of prayer.

WHAT PRAYER MEANS.

Prayer, without determined effort to help towards the answer of those prayers, is presumption, or unreality, or both. But prayer means essentially the concentration of our spiritual energies upon a purpose with which we are concerned. Such spiritual energy gives strength and direction to our outward efforts to bring about a fulfilment of our wishes. But intercession possesses this further advantage. Very often it happens that there is nothing that we can do. Either we have no power to intervene or we do not know what ought to be done. And yet we want to help—we do not want simply to do nothing; and so we are encouraged to cast ourselves upon God. By praying that God will do what He knows is best we unite our wishes and our wills with the will of God, and help creatively towards the doing of God's will.

POSITION IN RUSSIA.

I have said this about the duty and the power of intercession because we are at this moment confronted with a public situation which (so it seems to me) needs to be met, and can only be met, in this way. The position in Russia to-day is such that intervention from outside is well-nigh impossible, and yet Christian people ought not to neglect it as if it either were no concern of theirs, or were for all practical purposes outside their reach. There are in Russia to-day, in a position of grave misfortune, tens of thousands—rather millions—of members of the one universal Church, of which we, too, are members, and it is for us to render them in their plight what help we can.

The position there is very obscure. It is difficult to get reliable news, and it is this difficulty which has led those outside Russia to avoid speech as long as possible, for fear of making statements which cannot be substantiated. But news in Russia (so *The Times* of February 13th tells us) is virtually a Government monopoly. The censorship has an unqualified right of absolute suppression. It is this arbitrary control of news that has made it impossible for any responsible English newspaper to appoint a permanent correspondent to Moscow.

And this being so, we are thrown back on what reaches us indirectly, and the information received is of such consistency and weight that not only has the Pope felt justified in basing upon it a very strong appeal to the Christian conscience, but in England during the week the matter has been before Parliament, and, in addition, the Convocations of Canterbury and York have passed identical resolutions in the following terms:—

"That this House records its indignant protest against the persecution of all who profess any form of religion in Russia; offers its most deep and heartfelt sympathy to those who are suffering through this persecution; calls upon all members of the Church to unite in prayer to God on their behalf; and expresses its conviction that if the Soviet Government desires satisfactory relations with this country to be maintained it must observe the principles of a just and humane civilisation."

A VIOLENT PERSECUTION.

It may be difficult to know exactly what is going on, but sufficient information is to hand to justify us in speaking of the existence of a violent religious persecution in Russia, directed not only against Christians, but against believers in God of every kind. Not only is there a vigorous official campaign of blasphemy directed, both in speech and overt act, against the beliefs and rites that Christians hold sacred; not only is there an organised effort to poison the springs of public morality by corrupting and debauching the childhood of the nation; not only have bishops and priests been slain or exiled by hundreds and by thousands, but the alteration of the Constitution of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1929, make the corporate life of the Christian Church almost impossible in respect, whether of the holding of classes for teaching, or of the rendering of material aid to Church members. All religious ceremonies on any public or private premises, except licensed churches, are forbidden.

And yet, though sufficient is known to justify us in speaking thus of a religious persecution, it is quite impossible to relieve the situation. Russia is a Sovereign State; we cannot interfere in its domestic affairs. And yet more, ill-judged attacks upon the Russian Government may only have the effect of making things still worse for those who have to live under it.

At the same time, it is reasonable to hope that, now we have a diplomatic representative of Great Britain living in Russia, it may be possible to do something by making the Russian Government aware of the rising storm of indignation which is manifesting itself within other nations. Russia seems indifferent at present to public opinion. How long this will continue we cannot tell. But it is

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

FATE OF MISSING POSTMAN.

INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR BODY.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WATERFORD, Sunday.

THE activities of the Civic Guards in regard to the mystery of the disappearance of Laurence Griffin, the Stradbally postman, on Christmas night, have taken a new turn. To-day twenty Civic Guards, equipped with heavy picks and shovels, began digging up the foreshore of Stradbally Cove, a beautiful spot of about a quarter of a mile from Stradbally village. It is thought that the body may have been buried in the soft sand. To dig this inlet completely, as they intend to do, will be a gigantic task, as the shore is about a quarter of a mile wide. The digging operations are hampered, as work can be carried out only between the tides. It is proposed to dig to a depth of four feet—the high to the low water mark—and several days will be occupied in this way.

Meanwhile the grappling apparatus is being worked at the mine shaft at Ballinasisla without success. A new grappling apparatus has been substituted for the old. It is heavier and more easily worked.

SIGHTSEERS.

The intense local interest taken in the mystery was evident to-day, when hundreds of people from all districts came to the mine shaft. A long line of motor cars stretched away down to the valley, and hundreds of bicycles were parked on the hill.

Farmers and labourers organised a search for Griffin's body in Glen Bog, and to assist their work the dry grass of the bog was set alight. For some time the huge expanse of bog land was ablaze, and when the flames died away a systematic search was made of each hole. Nothing resulted, and the search will be continued to-morrow. This swamp already has been gone through by the Civic Guards. Throughout the day men and boys waded barefooted in the icy water, balancing themselves dangerously on improvised duckboards. Every five or ten minutes the searchers had to pause and slap their feet violently to assist blood circulation. Every searcher carried a long wattle, to the end of which was attached an iron hook.

THE BICYCLE.

It was on the road adjoining this bog that Griffin's bicycle was found on Boxing Day. Detectives have taken another door from the car of one of the accused persons, and this, it is understood, will be submitted to a pathologist for examination.

Guards in the surrounding districts are daily searching the woods and fields, and already a wide tract of land has been inspected. The diver is expected to arrive to-morrow. At least two days' trial will be given to the new grapple at the mine before the diver will make the descent.

The Civic Guards undoubtedly are feeling the strain of the investigations, which have not been allowed to flag during the past three weeks. While half the Civic Guards here are engaged at the mine or elsewhere, their colleagues have to perform the usual duties, now greatly increased.

Dragging operations will be resumed at Stradbally Cove to-morrow.

BRITISH LEGION ORGANISER

MAJOR ADAM'S WAR SERVICE.

The General Purposes Committee of the National Executive Council of the British Legion, meeting in London yesterday, in confirmation of the recommendation of the Metropolitan Area Council, appointed Major C. F. Adams organising secretary for the Metropolitan Area.

Major Adams formerly belonged to the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle for the work he did in connection with the withdrawal of the Serbian troops from Russia. He was invalided out of the Army as the result of wounds received in Ireland after the Armistice.

WOMEN BARRISTERS IN PALESTINE.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

JERUSALEM, Sunday.

Yesterday the Supreme Court, consisting of two British judges and one Arab judge, gave judgment in favour of Mrs. Ginsberg's right to become a full member of the Palestine Bar.

Since 1922 objections have been raised on the ground that it was unbecoming for women to appear in the courts in Palestine. Questions have been asked in Parliament on the subject, and the matter has been raised at the Colonial Office. Finally, in 1928, the Chief Justice of Palestine decided against Mrs. Ginsberg, when she began legal proceedings.

Mrs. Ginsberg is the daughter of the Hebrew writer, Mordechai Ben Hillel, and a daughter-in-law of the famous philosopher, Achad Haam.

(Continued from previous Column.)

impossible to do violence to the human spirit indefinitely. The witness of the conscience may be rejected for a while, but it cannot, and will not, be outraged for all time. And, therefore, though we can do nothing, our very words may help. For, as a wise man has said, "Weakness invites oppression; but silence feasts it." So then, the mere expression of indignant protest may not be without its salutary effects in the long run. For, remember this, Russia does not believe in living to itself. The aim of the doctrinaire Communists of Russia is to secure the ultimate triumph of the Marxian principles by converting other nations to their creed; and, with that object, they seek to win adherents to their views among the discontented elements in every nation they can reach. What is happening within Russia to-day is what the Soviet Government would wish to see happening all the world over. And if we are indifferent to the hideous ravages of Atheism in Russia to-day, we need not be surprised if we find a movement in the same direction in our own country to-morrow.

BEYOND HUMAN POWER.

I would ask you all, then, to make it part of your religious duty to pray daily to Almighty God that He will raise up His mighty power in Russia and will succour His people there. We know not what to pray for, because the situation is too obscure and too complex for any individual among us to frame a mental programme of what might with advantage be done. All we can do is to throw ourselves upon God and to commit to His wisdom and righteousness a state of affairs utterly beyond human power to cope with.

In concluding, the Archbishop said:—"I see that the Church of England is intending to make March 16—the second Sunday in Lent—a day of special corporate prayer on behalf of our brethren in Russia. I trust that we in the Church of Ireland will join on that day with our sister Church. It is under conditions such as the present that we feel the strength that comes to human impotence when it can resort to Divine Almightiness, and the old, familiar words acquire new force—"Give peace in our time, O Lord; because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only Thou, O God."

THE MALINES CONVERSATIONS.

ANGLICAN AND ROMAN CHURCHES.

LORD HALIFAX'S BOOK.

AUTHOR OF FORMULA UNREVEALED.

One secret is still preserved in the eagerly-awaited publication to-day of "The Conversations at Malines," the book containing the original documents, edited by Lord Halifax, giving an account of the four historic meetings during 1921-25 in which representatives of the Anglican and Roman Churches sought a basis of reunion.

The identity of the author of the one memorandum, momentous above all others in the book (published by Philip Allan and Co., 3/6 net), because of the offer or gesture which it implies on the part of Rome to England, is unrevealed.

This document, read by the late Cardinal Mercier in the last of the four conversations over which he presided at his house at Malines, proposed "Union, not absorption," as the formula of reconciliation.

While preserving its autonomy and traditions, the Anglican Church must "establish between herself and the Roman Church the tie of dependence and submission to the successor of Peter."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, receiving the Pallium of the Pope, would be re-established as Patriarch of the Anglican Church, one of the prospects held out being freedom to allow an mucelibate clergy as in the Eastern Churches united to Rome.

The new Roman Sees created in Great Britain since 1851—Westminster, Southwark, Portsmouth, etc.—would be suppressed.

"A big question of precedence," the document acknowledges, "would present itself. Have the Patriarchs (the Archbishop of Canterbury would be one of five) precedence over the Cardinals?" A nice solution would be to create the Order of Cardinal-Patriarchs.

THE FARTHEST POINT.

The Anglican representatives replied that they could not imagine any reunion of Christendom except on a recognition of the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, but, while they thought that both Eastern Orthodox and Anglican Churches would be prepared to recognise such primacy, they did not think those Churches would be ready closely to define it.

This appears to be the farthest point reached by the conversations, on which there is a concluding memorandum by the Roman Catholic representatives indicating a tendency permitting the pressage of a more extended agreement in the future.

Engaged in the conversations from the outset were Cardinal Mercier and his successor, Monsignor van Roey, with the Abbé Portal, on the one side; and Lord Halifax, the Dean of Wells (Dr. Armitage Robinson) and Dr. Frere (now Bishop of Truro) on the other.

In the third and fourth conversations the Anglican representatives were, at the suggestion of Archbishop Davidson, joined by Bishop Gore and Dr. Kidd, Warden of Keble College of Oxford; while Monsignor Batiifol and Abbé Hemmer, from Paris, were added to the Catholic group.

AGREED DOCUMENTS.

Lord Halifax, who was the instigator of the conversations, points out in the preface to his book that the "documents were agreed upon at the time by those present as giving an accurate account of what passed at those conversations, and are now published without any alteration or addition."

The reports of the conversations are summaries in French, and are followed, with one exception, by all the important memoranda submitted in French or in English by the various representatives.

The exception is a memorandum prepared by Bishop Gore, and stated to be missing.

The basis of the conversations is shown to have been set by Lord Halifax, who began them with a reference to the 1920 Lambeth Conference appeal for Christian re-union. "He points out," the summary of Lord Halifax's opening speech, following Cardinal Mercier's welcome, states, "that these bishops (the 250 at the Lambeth Conference) have declared, regarding the Anglican Orders, that they were ready willingly to accept from the authorities of the other Churches what they would judge necessary in order that their ministry should be recognised by them, once accord had been reached on all the points which up to the present have separated us."

In his own memorandum Lord Halifax declared:—"In regard to all that touches the Sacraments there is nothing which need raise difficulties as between Rome and England:"

A VISIBLE HEAD.

Cardinal Mercier early brought discussion on to the question of the supremacy of the Pope. "For us, without a head, unity is impossible," he said.

"What, then, would be the factor of the unity?" he asked, and answered the question in homely similes. "The one which in the family is called the father; in the society, the sovereign.

"Do you imagine that in Victoria Station there might be two stationmasters? Not a few disasters would be recorded in the railway if there were."

Lord Halifax replied that, to insist too much on the necessity of a visible head, would appear like the conduct of the people of Israel when they asked for a king. He added that he desired with all his soul to see the Anglican Church return to the bosom of the Roman Church, but that, from the historic point of view, it was impossible to deny that the action of the Popes had not always been of a nature to safeguard unity.

The conversations had advanced into 1923 when the Dean of Wells said that he could not admit the "universal jurisdiction" claimed for the Pope, but he would recognise a spiritual leadership, a general superintendence and care for the well-being of the Church as a whole.

Bishop Gore said that he had difficulty in accepting the term, "general superintendence," and preferred "spiritual responsibility."

By May, 1925, the conversations had reached the position that the following could be recorded: "We all agreed to say that the union of the Anglicans and the Roman Catholics would be advantageous to each other. The Anglicans would benefit from the power of unity that the Roman Primacy would bring them. On the other hand, we, Catholics, should benefit by their experiences and their special genius, as also by enormous influence for the diffusion of faith in the world."

This record precedes immediately Cardinal Mercier's presentation of the memorandum, the authorship of which is not revealed.

"UNITED, NOT ABSORBED."

The document is printed verbatim, but in place of the author's name at the head appear three asterisks.

"The Anglican Church United, Not Absorbed." By * * *

So appears the title of the memorandum, which begins: "To consider only divine right, all the bishops are equal among

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3.)

THE NOBILE EXPEDITION.

CANNIBALISM STORIES DENIED.

SCIENTIST WHO ASKED TO BE KILLED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Sunday.

A conspicuous place in the report of the inquiry into the Itilia disaster is taken by a detailed account of the pathetic march of the two Italian naval men, Mariano and Zappi, and the young Swedish scientist, Malmgren, across the ice, the unhappy issue of which led to insinuations of cannibalism being directed against the Italian officers. These insinuations are now once more utterly and positively refuted in this report.

Both Commander Mariano and Commander Zappi, in response to close questioning on what had happened, said that Professor Malmgren, who on account of his superior knowledge and experience of Polar conditions, was made leader of this expedition, was sent out in search of relief, soon showed signs of extreme fatigue, due partly to a sprained arm, but also to his constitution, which was evidently not robust, it being proved afterwards that he had suffered from heart disease.

BECAME HYSTERICAL.

Then shortly after the march began—indeed, before two days had passed—he found that his right foot was frost-bitten. At the end of the second day he became hysterical and had to be soothed by his companions with warm drink and massage. The attack passed off in a quarter of an hour, and he then apologised and asked them to forget the incident. After this the question arose of whether they should not all return to camp, but eventually they decided against it, the difficulties having been so great that in two days they had only covered about six miles, and so they were unwilling to retrace their steps.

Another reason militating against it was that they were firmly convinced of the necessity of accomplishing the task they had set out upon. The march was accordingly continued, but Malmgren's symptoms of exhaustion and physical debility had become so much aggravated that he begged his companions to kill him with a blow on the head.

By this time, in addition to the frost-bite on his right foot, his hands were so swollen that he could not use them, and he had to be helped off with his knapsack each time they rested.

REFUSED TO GO ON.

On the twelfth day of the march he threw himself on the ground, saying: "I cannot walk any more. I will stay here. You go on."

In spite of all his companions' entreaties, nothing could persuade him to make another effort, and, taking off his boot, he showed them how all the toes of his right foot were frostbitten. He begged them to explain to his countrymen why he had not gone on, and once more implored them to kill him. On their refusal he insisted on their taking all the food with them, saying it would only prolong his sufferings if he sustained himself by eating.

He gave his compass to Commander Zappi to give to his mother, and wanted him also to take his ring, but his fingers were so swollen it would not come off.

ASKED THEM TO DIG A TRENCH.

He asked them to dig a trench and lay him in it, which they did, putting some pieces of sweetened ice beside him, and Zappi, before leaving him, made the sign of the cross on his forehead with snow, remembering that Malmgren had told him he was not baptised.

Mariano and Zappi went some dozen yards away, hoping Malmgren would summon up enough strength to rejoin them. Instead they saw him staggering up, leaning against a block of ice, and heard him shout to them to go on. Then suddenly he disappeared, and Zappi said he believed he must have committed suicide.

The two Italians continued their march under increasing difficulties, and at the end of three days Mariano had temporarily lost his sight, whereupon both of them stopped, believing there was no further hope of fulfilling their mission.

AEROPLANES OVERHEAD.

At the end of two days, however, Mariano's condition had so far improved that they were able to make a fresh start, and in the course of the ensuing days their hopes were raised by seeing aeroplanes pass over on four separate occasions, but each time it was evident they were not perceived. Again, after ten days or so, Mariano was forced to give up through loss of sight and a slight injury to one of his legs. He wanted Zappi to go on alone, but Zappi decided that it was impossible for one man alone to overcome the difficulties of covering the few miles remaining before they reached land. On the 30th of June they ate their last piece of pemmican, both praying as they did so. Twelve days later they were saved by the Russian ice-breaker Krassin.

STATEMENTS ACCEPTED.

After narrating these facts the report says:—"These facts were narrated by both Mariano and Zappi, whose word of honour as officers of the Italian Navy of many years service was accepted by the Commission as complete refutation of the accusation of a cannibalism brought against them in certain quarters. In this they are supported by the mother of Malmgren, to whom Mariano and Zappi related the whole story in such a way as to convince her that they were true friends of her son, and could not have committed the terrible act of which they were accused. It was acknowledged by his mother and all his friends that Malmgren was by temperament particularly prone to fits of depression, though, on the other hand, he had a strong tinge of stoicism, so that his conduct in not letting his companions stop with him when he collapsed was perfectly in keeping with what would have been expected of him.

"It was also perfectly well known by everybody that he had some form of heart affection. Notwithstanding all this, it was believed by some that Malmgren was killed and his flesh eaten, or that he was killed for the sake of his rations of food.

"The Commission is convinced that, if such had been the case, both Mariano and Zappi would have confessed it in the same candid way as they had related the true facts, seeing that the world would have condoned any such act on their part in the terrible situation they were in.

PLENTY OF RATIONS.

"Zappi wrote down in his diary the fact that Malmgren gave up. The rations which remained after they abandoned Malmgren lasted them eighteen days, and they had certainly expected to reach Foyn Island within that time, and so were not actuated by the motive of extreme hunger to commit such an act. Moreover, the religious sentiments they have shown would not have allowed them to do so.

"The fact that Zappi too was ready to quit Mariano, had he not realised the impossibility of reaching land alone, proves that the one idea the three ever had was to get to land to secure help, and in this determination they were upheld by the strictest military notions of discipline, which would have forbidden any act not permitted by the standards of their lives in normal conditions.

"In fact, Mariano corroborated Zappi's statement, in which he said that, when Mariano was unable to proceed, he begged Zappi to drink his blood and eat his

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATE NEWS.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH "THE TIMES."

A GREAT HIMALAYAN ADVENTURE.

CLIMBING SECOND HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

A week from to-day (says *The Times*) the advance guard of a party of mountain climbers of international fame will set out from Venice on the first stage of an attempt to scale Kanchenjunga, the second highest mountain in the world. The task before them will call for every atom of strength and endurance and mountain-craft, and every pound of energy that they possess.

If the men chosen for the final effort get to the summit, 28,150 feet above sea level, they will still be a trifle below the greatest height ever trodden by the foot of man.

When Mallory and Irvine were last seen by their fellow-climber, Mr. Odell, as two tiny black spots silhouetted against the snow far above him at something under 300 feet from their journey's end, they had reached a point about 80 feet higher than the topmost peak of Kanchenjunga.

Only on Everest itself can their known record be surpassed. But the conquest of Kanchenjunga must needs be an undertaking of peculiar difficulty. Only twice before, by a Swiss expedition in 1905, and by a party of Bavarians last year, has the ascent been attempted, each time without success. There seems to be good reason for hoping that the British, German, Swiss, Italian and Austrian climbers, who, with Professor Dyhrenfurth and his wife, are to make yet another attack on the unknown fastnesses of the virgin peak, will have better fortune.

CONDEMNED FORTY YEARS AGO.

SENTENCED MAN'S LIFE WITH MONKS.

Forty years ago a man was sentenced to death for the murder of John Fletcher, a Manchester Town Councillor, who was a wealthy manufacturer, and the victim in what was known as "The Manchester Cab Mystery." The sentence was commuted, and to-day the man is employed in the grounds of Downside Abbey, near Bath. Now a grey-haired man of sixty, he says: "I have found peace at last." He has been befriended by the monks, and for two years had been in their employ. The monks, he says, knowing his sad history, befriended him when no one would employ him because of the stigma of prison. Though he has tried to forget the past, he protests his innocence as vigorously as he did at his trial. He has a wife and five young children and lives in a little cottage in one of the prettiest spots in Somerset. His wife describes him as an ideal husband and father, and everybody in the locality respects him.

PEER'S SON KILLED.

FALL FROM BEDROOM WINDOW.

The Hon. Alexander Agar Robartes, the youngest son of Viscount Clifden, was fatally injured yesterday morning through a fall from an upper floor window at 37 Grosvenor square, London, W., the town house of Lord Clifden. Grosvenor square was almost deserted at the time, but an ambulance was quickly summoned, and Mr. Robartes was taken to St. George's Hospital. On arrival there he was found to be dead.

Mr. Agar Robartes, who was born in 1896, was educated at Eton, being Adjutant and Staff Captain. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1917. He had been A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. For the last few months Mr. Agar Robartes had been under treatment for a severe nervous breakdown.

Viscount Clifden's eldest son, the Hon. J. C. Agar Robartes, M.P., who was a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, was killed in the war.

AMERICAN STEAMER AGROUND.

PASSENGERS AND CREW TAKEN OFF.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Sunday.

All the passengers and crew, except the officers, have been taken off the steamer Admiral Benson, which is aground at the mouth of the Columbia River. The vessel was bound from San Francisco for Portland, with fortysome passengers. The grounding is attributed to fog.

TO INDIA IN ELEVEN DAYS.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday.

The first party of travellers on a new route which will enable them to go from London to India in eleven days, instead of three weeks, arrived here in the Simplon express at three o'clock this afternoon. They left again an hour later in the new Taurus express, which links Europe, Iraq and India by way of Aleppo, Nisibin, Mosul, Bagdad and Karachi, thus bringing London within eleven days' journey of India.

BRITISH BANKER ROBBED ON THE RIVIERA.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NICE, Sunday.

An impudent robbery was perpetrated here yesterday on the Hon. Reginald Allwyn Fellowes, the English banker, who is living at the villa, "Les Zoradies," at Cap Martin. It appears that Mr. Fellowes left his motor car outside a restaurant whilst he was lunching, and when he returned to his car he discovered that a thief had stolen his valise, containing jewellery and personal effects to the value of over £200.

[NOTE.—The Hon. Reginald Allwyn Fellowes married, in 1919, the daughter of the 4th Duc de Cazes and widow of Prince Jean de Broglio.]

The possibility of a Paris theatre strike was to all intents and purposes removed by a vote in the Chamber yesterday of a resolution of the State tax on theatrical and similar entertainments.—(Reuter.)

(Continued from previous Column.)

flesh after his death, since he was persuaded of his doom, but that Zappi absolutely refused.

UNABLE TO WRITE.

"Two facts were found by the Commission to place in doubt the certainty that Mariano and Zappi were speaking the truth—viz., that Malmgren sent no written word to his family when he bade them to go on without him, and that two letters entrusted to Malmgren by Behounek—the Czecho-Slovakian scientist—who had stayed on at the encampment, were not in the possession of Zappi or Mariano, to whom it seemed likely that Malmgren would have given them. However, both Mariano and Zappi explained that the condition of Malmgren's hands made it impossible for him to write, and that in the terrible moments when they had to take leave of the dying man he could hardly have remembered the letter Behounek had given him.

"The explanation of the first wireless message sent by the airmen who discovered them, saying that there were three men on the ice-floe, was given in the newspapers at the time—i.e., that the third figure which the airman believed he had seen was simply a pair of overalls laid on the ground to dry."

MR. B...

WILL ...

LA...

DOMINIONS A... AUTONOMY.

THE FREE STATE'S SP...

BEFORE leaving Belfast fo... don by the Heysham rou... Baldwin last night said tha... loyalty and enthusiasm of Uls... the Unionist cause would ever... in his memory.

As guest of the Ulster F... Club at luncheon on Saturda... Mr. Baldwin spoke on safegua... and Empire unity. Free Trade ... the Empire is a great idea, he ... but freer trade within the Em... a practical policy.

The next generation wo... whether the Empire was go... vive as an empire or not. ... to complete autonomy in busin... matters, there had been a remarka... growth among the Dominions sin... the war, but that spirit ran mo... through the Free State and Sou... Africa than, say, through New Ze... land and Canada.

A BUSINESS MAN TO BUSINESS MEN.

MR. BALDWIN'S TALK.

Mr. Baldwin began his speech at the luncheon by saying that, as one who had been himself a business man, he wished to make a few observations on general policy as it affected men of business. In looking backwards over what he had attempted to do, he was alter... unrepentant, because they, who ... siness men, who were employe... and were capable of looking ... surface, would recognise ... what he was going to say.

After the war I was ext... anxious about the state of our... he went on. The war was the direc... cause, as it always has been in history, of a great swing to the left, not peculiar to this country. It was been in every country in Europe. There was a time when it was touch-and-go whether Germany would go Bolshevist. There could be no bounds put to where that tension from the East might flood before it began to ebb. We had, as I have often said, compressed half a century of evolution into four years, and we had to deal—we who were in authority—we had to deal with a population whose ... in... pro... gress, if you like to ... State C... advanced far above a ... tunity.

The Franchise Bill ... continued, had prac... suffrage to the Unite... problem which had ... and to which the

bill to bring
t—and that
ary—he did
. however,
the bill or
to alter the
al levy; in
ded no better
Labour at a
on any of those
The weakness of
s that their leaders
en as they in that room knew,
her that pledge was fulfilled in
part, whatever satisfaction the
of that pledge might give to
y inside the House of Commons,
ng to spell disaster for them if
dared go to the country upon it.

FISCAL POLICY.

ference to the speech which he
ently in London, Mr. Baldwin
as they knew, the Unionist
the only party in the country
hey found every shade of fiscal
It had been a weakness of the
since 1903, and the consequence
was they only found political
m in extremes.
are an out-and-out Protectionist
Australian Labour school, or you
out-and-out Free Trader of the
Mr. Snowden and Mr. William
who are the men who get en-
" said Mr. Baldwin. "No
licy really can arouse the en-
of the Socialistic, and whoever leads
Party must devise a policy
ct uring the greater number of
ther into harmony, and the
act as they think fit. It
CVILLE been difficult to have said
is juncture that the party would
for a complete general Protective
—and there is a great deal to be
for it, but there is also a great deal
said against it, and I speak here
y on business and not on political
nds.
ere was no country which had such a
ty of industrial interests as their own,
id, an infinite variety of industries, and
finite variety of the circumstances and
ch those industries conducted their busi-
; he might add, an infinite variety in the
iency of those industries and of parts of
se industries. In the variety of industries
ich had grown up under 80 years of their
e Trade system, there were the greatest
ficulties in adopting any comprehensive
tem that might do more harm than good
, he thought, was a fairly obvious fact,
t it was equally obvious that a great many
dustries would be very severely handi-
pped if they were unable to secure, through
afeguarding, the protection which they re-
uired posed to the unlimited com-
r hours and lower wages.

NATIONALISATION.

a great deal about
He was never fond of any
eater length than was nec-
y meaning. (Laughter.)
itself was used in many
was used by gentlemen like Mr.
ry, who one idea of rationalisation was
amalgamate a lot of companies—old ones
e choice—to skim off the cream, to plant
hem on the public, to go away with the
ney, and let the industries sink. The
ind of rationalisation which had been prac-
ised, perhaps more in foreign countries than
t home, was a rationalisation that assisted
n cutting out the dead wood from industries
where that was necessary, in seeing that the
ssets of a business were quick and not dead,
n arranging, where it was possible, and
where it was a paying proposition, for larger
nity and for mass production.
that kind of rationalisation,
America and Ger-
in some cases they
duction so far
producing was
as the obvious
and country could
tate of things arose
for those large units
d, and that was a
uild dispose of their
ng, there was only
hat was Great Bri-
ey were up against.
since the war, on
considerable aggra-
e, and in a state of
ct surely and swiftly
witness disaster upon
ustry in their country.

HARDING.

e tendency of the age
s in the direction of
was the consideration
that area, him to two conclu-
conclusion that he had come to
an industry in process of recon-
was more liable to suffer damage
competition than at any other
existence. The necessity for safe-
was greater during the period of
alteration. That emphasised
angle the importance of safe-
second point was that the
duced the more they wanted
were no open markets, as
on the Continent and in
their surplus production into.
had got to look round and
could do in the development
their own goods.
few months there had been a
e he had never seen in Eng-
safeguarding from men
ve looked askance at any time
even up to the last election.
eacher him from such districts
Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire,
aces in the world, and Man-
all places in Lancashire. They
old Liberals who were against
th their last breath were now
ry what safeguarding could do
a crisis such as was never dreamt
ire used to take the line that
outside Lancashire could ever
cotton goods. They had different
ey.

THE EMPIRE.

said, brought them
f the Empire, on
bmit two or three
that the business
turn their brains
ore; for just as he
the next generation
racy was going to
or not, so the next
whether the Empire
an Empire or not.
things in the face,
e about since the
they were witnesses
h was fully realised
erence. That change
out a recognition of
all matters concern-
nt of every Dominion
plete autonomy in
it was only natural
as should be looking
their own rights as
onwealth. They were
rights than at their
t of view that children
was a fault that was
communities not of
ent than amongst those
lescent.
the Empire at large
that aspect ran more
tate and South Africa
rough New Zealand and
in all the Dominions
se in what direction they
re so as to create a nexus
them together and would
the more formal union in
their infancy. In 1903
Chamberlain in that first tariff
and this same object in his
some subject that would
e different States in the
was no need in Bel-
anything on the Im-
the question—it was all
them—the importance
the unity of the British
Chamberlain approached the
he point of view of agriculture.
of the Dominions to-day was a
tendency to industrialise themselves. They wanted to become agricultural-manufacturing countries. Some would do it much more slowly than others. He thought that probably Canada would be the first great manufacturing country amongst the Dominions. The prospects of her future were boundless, and here in Ulster they had probably done more than their share in helping to develop that mighty Dominion. It seemed to him, therefore, that at the moment the most hopeful approach to bringing together the Dominions and themselves was on the industrial, rather than the agricultural, side. (Applause.)

FREER TRADE.

Free Trade within the Empire was a great idea, freer trade within the Empire was a prudent policy. (Applause.) He believed that they might be of great assistance to the Dominions in developing their industries, and he believed that assistance might be given in return that would help them to develop the industries of Great Britain. He did not wish to go into details. He had already sketched the lines on which advance might be made in his Coliseum speech, it was a subject full of interest, full of possibilities, and it was the only way that he could see by which they could make progress towards a conception of the Empire as a unit. Until they made that conception clear they could not begin to approach the wider subject on which so much interest had been shown of late—the possibility of having their unit protected against the world, and Free Trade inside it like the United States of America. Nothing better he would like to see, but the last word did not rest with them but with the Dominions. Meanwhile they could travel together in good-will on the lines he had indicated.

He hoped that at some future time, with this conception realised, they would consider alike the placing of works here in England and Scotland and Canada. They knew how difficult it was in the present administration of the Dominions to keep their people from going overseas, but personally he did not wish to see any agriculturist going to the Dominions that they could keep at home and find work for. One of the tragedies of the last few years was the number of skilled men that had to emigrate. He was not inimical to the United States. He was fond of the United States, but he was fonder of the countries over which their flag flew, and he would rather see their skilled men working in the shops of Toronto or Montreal or in Australia or South Africa if they had room for them, than at Pittsburg.

They wanted to aim at such developments as would ensure in time that work would be available for men who left this country. Such a policy was in its infancy at this moment, but he was quite sure that the basis of it was sound. He wanted the business men to study the question and form their own conclusion. It was political in the sense that it was brought forward by a political party, but in essence it was a business problem. He asked them in Belfast—and they had the reputation there, however soft their hearts might be, for having at least hard heads—to examine it with a friendly eye, and if it commended itself, as he felt certain it would commend itself, to give it their friendly consideration. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin expressed the hope that his ideas might have the effect of helping the democracy of the country—might give them a wider horizon other than the daily class struggles which could only end in a bottomless pit, and create a vision for the future—something to aim at that would make their descendants look back with pride on the generation that laid the foundations of so fair an edifice. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME.

Mr. Archibald Scott, President of the Reform Club, in welcoming Mr. Baldwin, said that they were intensely interested in Mr. Baldwin's Coliseum speech, and had noted with great pleasure his reference to the suggestion of a tariff truce.

So far as a tariff truce was concerned, they did not look upon it as an olive branch, but as a miserable white flag of surrender. In short, it meant stabilising the present depressed state of industry and consequent unemployment, and was a base desertion of the labourer standing idle all day in the market place. Naturally, they were interested in the statement that, if Mr Baldwin's Government, if returned to power, would be responsible themselves in regard to a decision on safeguarding.

He might say that the White Paper of the late Conservative Government was unsatisfactory. They did not, of course, reflect upon their guest that day, because he had unfurled the banner of tariff reform in 1923. That had been rejected by the people, and naturally a compromise had to be arranged with the fiscal question, and that had resulted in the unsatisfactory White Paper. Out of forty-four applications made up to November, 1927, only six were granted, and on the morrow of Mr. Baldwin's certain victory the linen trade would be on his doorstep in Downing street. (Laughter.)

The Conservative Party were the only party that could carry out a programme of protection of industry. The Liberal Party was an unsatisfactory medium, and the Socialist Party was equally so. He doubted if any man had done more harm to industry than Mr. Snowden, his policy resulting in the spread of depression and unemployment. In Northern Ireland they had returned eleven supporters of Mr. Baldwin, and both workers and capitalists were solidly behind the agitation for safeguarding.

Lord Londonderry, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said that it was due to individualism in industry that they had achieved excellence, but the ideal that they now saw on the horizon was a national individualism, which was being merged into an Imperial individualism. They would now have a look at such things from the point of view of the Empire rather than from the point of view of the nation. They would have to secure Empire unity on the lines of the United States. He saw no hope of a United States of Europe, owing to fierce racial antagonisms.

VISIT TO CITY HALL.

In the forenoon Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin attended a reception in the City Hall, where they were received by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Coates, Bart.), who presented the members of the Corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, who were accompanied by Lord and Lady Londonderry and Lord Castlereagh, inspected the building. Subsequently, Mr. Baldwin took the Lord Mayor's chair in the Council Chamber, and spoke a few words appreciative of what he had seen. He said that he was honoured at having been elected Lord Mayor for a few moments, and he wished to thank Sir William Coates for having given him the privilege of seeing the hall, and meeting the men who were responsible for the running of such a magnificent city as Belfast. Great praise was due to those who had the prevision to secure such a fine site and erect such a beautiful building. He was grateful for the opportunity of seeing the memorial window to the 36th (Ulster) Division. The window commemorated the undying fame gained by the men of Ulster, and he was glad of the opportunity to read aloud the inspiring messages from His Majesty the King just before the Ulster Division left for the front and when they returned at the end of the war. Some time ago he had the privilege of visiting the Ulster War Memorial in France, and was greatly struck with its appearance, which would always bring before the coming generations the deeds of the men of Ulster.

In the afternoon Mr. Baldwin inspected the Northern Parliament building, which now is approaching completion at Stormont. He was accompanied by Lord Londonderry and the Northern Ministers.

LOYALTY OF ULSTER.

MR. BALDWIN'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in a message to the people of Ulster before he left last night, said:—

"I have been immensely grateful at the reception I have received in Ulster. The outstanding features of their loyalty and enthusiasm for the Unionist cause will ever

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

aces Beauty
your Feet.
Science
Floor Polish.
at 6d. 1/- and 2/- Tins.
& Pails.

THE MALINES CONVERSATIONS.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 8.)

themselves; one alone, the successor of Peter, the Bishop of Rome, is established the supreme chief of the episcopal body and of the universal Catholic Church. His episcopal jurisdiction extends to every individual church without exception: *Episcopus Catholicus.*"

Further reference to "the supreme power" is followed by a historical survey, ending with the declaration: "An Anglican Church absorbed by Rome, and an Anglican Church separated from Rome, are two conceptions equally inadmissible. The true formula must be sought in the middle way, the only historical way: Anglican Church united to Rome."

Some pages on the internal organisation of the United Eastern Churches precede the important section of the memorandum, headed: "Application to England."

"Practically," the memorandum says, "the Archbishop of Canterbury would be re-established in his traditional and effective rights as Patriarch of the Anglican Church. After having received his investiture from the successor of Peter, by the historic imposition of the pallium, he would enjoy his patriarchal rights over all the Church of England.

"Nomination and consecration of the bishops;

"Convocation and presidency of the inter-provincial councils;

"Insnection of the dioceses;

"Jurisdiction over the great religious institutes exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction;

"In brief, internal organisation of the United Anglican Church on the lines of the organisation sanctioned and maintained by Rome for the United Eastern Churches.

"The code of canonical law of the Latin Church would not be imposed on the Anglican Church; but the latter, in an inter-provincial synod, would fix its ecclesiastical law, which would then be submitted to the approval of the Holy See and sanctioned for the Anglican Church. . . .

". . . if the thing were judged opportune by the Anglican Church, I should not hesitate not to impose ecclesiastical celibacy in England any more than in the East.

"Evidently, all the ancient historic Sees of the Anglican Church would be maintained, and the new Catholic Sees created since 1851 would be suppressed—as Westminster, Southwark, Portsmouth, etc. Evidently, it is a grave measure, but it is recalled that Pius VII., at the time of the French Concordat, suppressed the existing dioceses and asked for the resignation of all the titularies (more than a hundred).

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

"A big question of precedence would present itself: would the patriarchs precedence over the cardinals?"

Urging that regard should be had to history in negotiations for a solution of this grave question, the memorandum pointed out that the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem had rights to the four first places immediately after the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome. If the archbishop of Canterbury were given to Canterbury, it would take rank in this category and occupy fifth place among the patriarchs, immediately after the Pope and before the Cardinals.

A nice solution would be to create the order of Cardinal-patriarchs.

"Union, not absorption, such is, therefore, it seems to us, the formula of reconciliation," declares the memorandum.

"It follows necessarily that, if the Anglican Church wishes to belong to this unique and visible society of Christ, she must establish between herself and the Roman Church this tie of dependence and of subjugation to the successor of Peter; in other words, she must become not Latin, but Roman, and, while conserving all her internal organisation, all her historical traditions and legitimate autonomy, in the manner of the Eastern Churches, establish strongly this indispensable tie of subordination to the universal church to which the principle of unity is in Rome."

ANGLICANS' REPLY.

The Anglicans, in the brief memorandum of reply, declare, "The Church is a living body under the authority of the Bishops successors of the Apostles, and, from the beginnings of church history, a primacy and leadership among all the bishops has been recognised as belonging to the Bishop of Rome. Nor can we imagine that any reunion of Christendom could be effected, except on a recognition of his primacy.

"But, while we think both Eastern Orthodox and the Anglican Churches would be prepared to recognise such primacy, we do not think it likely that they would be ready closely to define it."

In a closing memorandum the Roman Catholics comment on the progressive understanding and agreement shown in the conversations, adding: "The Anglicans expect to make sacrifices for the union. The Catholics desire to respect among those who would come to them the habit of governing their own affairs in every thing that would not affect unity, the price of which they have learnt through a long and painful separation of four centuries."

G.B.S. AND BALLET.

A NOTION THAT WAS BEYOND HIS PATIENCE.

Mme. Aleline Genee presided last night at a dinner, at the Hotel Metropole, London, to inaugurate the Camargo Society, named after the eighteenth century dancer, which has been formed for the production of ballet. Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who had been invited to the dinner wrote:—

"DEAR EDWIN EVANS,—

"These people are idiots in business. My joining their society will, my own subscription apart, make not one farthing difference in their takings. Tell them to kick out all their Press agents and publicity experts, amateur and professional, and stick to their job as Serge Diaghileff did. He succeeded by delivering the goods, not by celebrity hunting and postprandial speeches.

"I can do nothing for them. I neither dance nor play ballets, and I have sense enough to keep out of the way under such circumstances. The notion that a dinner can act as a send-off to a ballet season, unless they can make the Lord Mayor drink enough to dance a hornpipe on the table among the walnut shells, is beyond my patience. Intimate the same as violently as you can,

"Ever, G.B.S."

Mr. Edwin Evans said that Mr. Shaw's letter seemed to have been written under a misapprehension. Diaghileff had to get a send-off, and he got it from a Grand Duke. Mr. Shaw might, at any rate, admit that the Society showed a glimmer of intelligence in appealing for his blessing, rather than that of a Grand Duke.

COMMUNITY SINGING IN PRISON.

In furtherance of an education scheme in operation at Durham Prison community singing was allowed for the first time yesterday at a concert given by Newcastle artists. The singing was greatly enjoyed, and the inmates, numbering 450, joined lustily in singing the choruses, which included "Billy Boy," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "John Peel" and "Cockles and Mussels." They also sang impressively the closing hymn "Abide with me."

Continued from previous Column.

abide in my memory. My last words are to wish the people of Ulster and the Unionist Party lasting prosperity and success."

Mr. Baldwin expressed regret at the shortness of his stay, which had made it impossible for him to visit any other part of the province, but he added that he had obtained some idea of its beauty from his stay in the Ards Peninsula.

When Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin left Belfast last night for London a large crowd assembled at the quayside, and they were given an enthusiastic send-off. They were met by Captain Herbert Dickson, M.P., Mr. J. F. Gordon, M.P., Sir Wilson Hungerford, M.P., and Mr. W. Grant, M.P.

Yesterday morning Mr. Baldwin indulged in his favourite pastime of walking. He set out on a long stroll from Mount Stewart with Captain Dickson. Despite the frosty weather, Mr. Baldwin was bareheaded. Afterwards, with Mrs. Baldwin, he attended Service in Lord Londonderry's private chapel.

Lord and Lady Londonderry left for England earlier in the day by the Kingstown-Holyhead route.

NEW FRENCH AIR "RECORDS."

ENDURANCE AND DISTANCE.

NOW LEVEL WITH GERMANY.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ISTRES, Sunday.

The French airmen Costes and Codos, who have been engaged in an attempt to beat the world's "record" for distance, endurance and speed with a load of one thousand kilogrammes landed at 10.8 this morning, having been in the air for eighteen hours, one minute, twenty seconds, and having covered a total distance of 3,275 kilometres.

By breaking the world's "record" for distance and duration with a one thousand kilogrammes load over a closed circuit—a "record" previously held by the Germans—Costes and Codos have placed France on an equality with Germany as the holders of the largest number of world's flying "records." Until to-day Germany held twenty-nine and France twenty-five; now they hold twenty-seven each.

Piloting his famous 'plane "Question Mark," Costes took off from Istres yesterday at seven minutes twenty-one seconds past four in the afternoon carrying 2,630 litres of petrol. The weather was favourable at the start, but during the night Costes was severely handicapped by a gale of wind and squalls of rain. Had it not been for this he would certainly have won the third "record" he set out to secure, that of speed over two thousand kilometres.

Costes and Codos have an average speed of 204 kilometres, 220 metres, whereas the "record" held by the German, Steindorff, is 205 kilometres, 407 metres.

AN AIRMEN'S TRADE UNION.

FORMATION IN UNITED STATES.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

AMSTERDAM (NEW YORK), Sunday.

The formation of an airmen's trade union is reported by the International Federation of Trades Unions. Dale Jackson, of the United States, part holder of the aeroplane endurance "record" of last summer, is one of the leading spirits in the campaign.

In Muskagee, an important aviation centre, a union already has been formed which has applied to the American Federation of Labour for a charter. Its object is to secure fixed wage rates, shorter and more regular hours, a general improvement in and the stanardisation of working conditions and collective agreements with the air company.

According to an American trade union paper airmen when engaged operating the trans-Continental mail for the Post Office received two thousand pounds a year, but now that the lines have been turned over to a private enterprise wages have been reduced.

BRITISH FLIERS' PROGRESS.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

LYONS, Sunday.

The three British light aeroplanes, piloted respectively by Miss Spooner and Messrs. Hordon and Preston, on their way from Africa to England, arrived here this morning from Marseilles, and resumed their journey to Paris at 12.30 this afternoon.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Saturday.

Messrs. Piper and Kaye, the New Zealand fliers, who set out from Croydon on February 9th last to beat Mr. Bert Hinkler's record time for a flight from England to Australia, arrived at Gaza yesterday, and resumed *en route* for Bagdad at seven o'clock this morning.

Note.—This is the first news of the fliers since they left Malta on Thursday for Tripoli.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ST. ANDREW'S, BLACKROCK.

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Blackrock, was held on Friday evening, 14th February, the Rev. James Snowdon, B.D., in the chair.

The Chairman read some extracts from one of the first annual reports of the church, and referred to the steady progress that had taken place in the intervening years. He urged the need for a better attendance at the Sunday evening Services, but stated that the attendances at the morning Services had been well maintained, and that the number of Communicants was the largest yet recorded. During the year the use of individual Communion cups had been adopted in deference to the wishes of a number of the Communicants. He informed the meeting that soon a date would be arranged for the ordination of those members who had expressed their willingness to serve the Church in the office of the Eldership.

The report of the Committee spoke of the steady increase in the general contributions of the congregations. In the last ten years the income from all sources had more than doubled, while the amount contributed to the various Mission schemes of the Church was more than three times as great as in 1919.

The report of the Ladies' Work Party was read by Mrs. E. Keith Eason, and those of the Sunday School and Orphan Auxiliary were read by the Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Spiers, Superintendent, and Mr. McCullagh, Hon. Secretary, respectively.

The various reports were proposed by Mr. Gabriel Brock, seconded by Mr. Wm. Calder, and adopted unanimously.

Tea was served by the Ladies' Committee, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the Doxology.

CLONTARF.

The annual meeting of the Clontarf congregation was held in the Schools last Friday evening. The rooms had been decorated by the ladies, who provided refreshments during an interval in the proceedings. The Right Rev. John Love Morrow, D.D., minister, presided over a large attendance of officers and members, and was supported by the Rev. Alex. Smyth, B.A., who had charge of Clontarf during the Moderator's absence.

The report of the Session, submitted by Mr. Williams, expressed the high appreciation by the congregation of the ministrations of Mr. Smyth, and their congratulations to Dr. Morrow on the several honours bestowed on him during the year. The Committee's report showed that there had been a considerable increase in the weekly offerings, showing that again the finances were turned upwards. Mr. McIvor, treasurer, Mr. McCrum, and Mr. Stewart discussed the report fully. Mr. Watts, superintendent, submitted a satisfactory account of the Sabbath School; Miss Lyttle told of the great progress of the 5th Co. Girls' Brigade; Mr. Archie Cuthbertson made a similar report of the 32nd Co. Boys' Brigade, as did Miss Eva Sibbald, of the recently formed Girls' Auxiliary. On the motion of the Rev. Alex. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Ernest Logan, these reports of the church work were unanimously adopted.

The following are the Committee for 1930:—Messrs. T. J. Lewis, J. Thompson, S. Dunseith, J. A. McIvor, A. T. J. White, N. A. Masson, D. H. Finlay, R. R. Stewart, G. J. Hewson, Trevor Williams, R. B. Milne, and H. N. Cuthbertson.

The Ladies' Committee for 1930 was also elected as follows:—The Mrs. T. Baird, John Brown, Dr Buchanan, Dunseith, Freeman, Lewis, McFerran, Milne, Stewart, Shott, and the Misses Lyttle and Watson.

The absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Wm. McClure, session clerk, and Mr. T. Lewis, secretary, was much regretted at the meeting.

DR. MAURICE HAYES.

On inquiry last night it was learned that there has been a slight improvement in the condition of Dr. Maurice Hayes, who is lying critically ill at his residence, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.

SOVIET'S REPLY.

(Continued from Page 7, Column 2.)

Osher Kershtein and Rabbi Gluskin, have been arrested on a charge of being in contact with organisations abroad. The Ogpu, previously known as the Cheka, claim to have discovered in their houses letters addressed to Jewish organisations abroad, asking for help to save the Jewish communities in Soviet Russia from complete annihilation.

A number of synagogues have also been searched by the Ogpu. In one of these a hectograph is stated to have been discovered, and in others documents proving "that the Jewish community was engaged in counter-revolutionary activities by supplying information to foreign bodies."

"SECRET" SCHOOLS.

Rabbi Pevsner is further accused of organising illegal Talmudical colleges and secret religious schools. Four religious preachers and two Rabbinical instructors are among those arrested for conducting a Talmudical school.

The sudden arrests of Rabbis is believed to be due to the fact that the O.G.P.U. established that an American Rabbi, Glazer, during his recent visit to Russia, held a secret conference with a number of Rabbis in Minsk. All these Rabbis have now been arrested.

Rabbi Glazer, on his arrival in Paris on his return journey to the United States, said that he had in his possession a number of authentic documents referring to religious persecution in Russia. The O.G.P.U. maintains that these documents were handed to Rabbi Glazer by the secret Rabbinical conference.

MANY RAIDS.

Raids have also been organised by the O.G.P.U. throughout the Mozir district (White Russia), and "illegal religious literature" has been discovered.

The arrested Rabbis were among those who last year were forced by the Soviet Government to sign a document to the effect that there was no religious persecution in Russia.

LATVIAN PRELATE'S CHARGES.

HOW RUSSIAN CLERGY ARE MISREPRESENTED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

RIGA, Sunday.

Archbishop Pommers, the head of the Orthodox Church in Latvia, and probably the greatest authority outside Russia on church development within Soviet territory, stated to-day that the interview published in the Soviet Press to-day purporting to reflect the views of high dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church can hardly be genuine.

"During the Patriarchate of Archbishop Tikhon," said Archbishop Pommers, "the Belsheviks frequently ascribed to him expressions of opinion and forged false instructions to the clergy. They even concocted a story that the Archbishop had authorised bishops to marry, of which Tikhon, of course, had no knowledge."

"They do not usually consult the clergy about church matters," added the Archbishop. "They have just blown up the Simon Monastery in Moscow. They have burned thousands of ikons, closed hundreds of churches and defiled numerous holy shrines, and they have not allowed the publication of a single word, a single protest, against these sacrileges.

CLERGY HELPLESS.

"They now attribute to the Hierarchy the views which they require to counteract abroad the effects of their crimes against believers in Russia, but what they publish cannot, in the prevailing conditions, either in substance or form, represent the real views of the Orthodox clergy. The tragedy of the situation is heightened by the impossibility of these clergy, under the present *régime*, being able to refute whatever is attributed to them."

Archbishop Pommers has spent much of his life in the Orthodox ministry in Russia, including several years under the Soviet *régime*.

WILL FRANCE BREAK WITH SOVIETS?

"HOSTILE ATMOSPHERE" IN PARLIAMENT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

Le Matin believes that the Cabinet will consider to-morrow the attitude which it will adopt in regard to interpellations in Parliament requesting that "an end shall be put to the actions of the agents of Moscow in France."

"The events in Indo-China, following upon the kidnapping of General Koutepoff, have," the newspaper states, "created in Parliament an atmosphere very hostile to the Soviet. There is some reason to think that, without taking the initiative in such a measure, the Government would not be opposed to a rupture with the Soviets if Parliament expressed a particular desire for it."

VATICAN ORGAN ON RYKOFF.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Sunday.

The official contradiction by Rykoff of religious persecution in Russia is flatly discredited in last night's *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican. "We have read facts, documents, statistics which refute him, and consequently we do not, for example, consider conclusive even that other consideration which he appears to think of supreme importance."

This consideration is Rykoff's argument that the abolition in Russia of laws of blasphemy, heresy and atheism, which still exist in England, is proof of freedom of conscience. "This," says the Roman journal, "is like saying that respect for religion is so great that there is full liberty for those who blaspheme it."

GERMAN PRELATE'S PROTEST.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

COLOGNE, Sunday.

The Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Schulte, has ordered prayers for the persecuted Russian Church to be offered in all churches of the diocese. His Eminence is also arranging for public meetings to be held to protest against the persecution of believers in Russia.

AMERICAN BISHOP'S CALL.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

The Episcopal Bishop Manning, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine this evening, denounced the Soviet Government for seeking by propaganda and force to destroy religion. "Its attacks," he said, "are directed, not against any one faith, but against all who believe in God."

In response to the Pope's appeal, Bishop Manning has called for prayer in all Episcopal churches for March 19th.

SOVIET STOCK EXCHANGES ABOLISHED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Sunday.

The Government has decided to close the Goods and Stock Exchanges. In future the value of foreign currencies and securities will be fixed by Quotation Committees attached to the State Bank of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its Vladivostok branch.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY IN AIR ACCIDENT.

The Lord Mayor of Hull has received a message from Commander Kenworthy, M.P., stating that the aeroplane in which he was travelling back to England from India has been damaged in the South of Palestine. There were no personal injuries, and Commander Kenworthy is continuing his journey by seaplane.

Mrs. Tom Reavell, of Norwich, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, was killed in a motoring accident near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, on Saturday.

COMMUNIST RIOTERS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS IN BERLIN.

"TIMES" TELEGRAM.

BERLIN, Sunday.

The Berlin Communists caused a disturbance in the centre of the city yesterday evening apparently in protest against the dissolution of the "Young Anti-Fascist Guard" by the police, and the recent plain speaking of the Socialists about Soviet-German relations.

The disturbances, which appear to have been carefully planned, broke out simultaneously outside the offices of the Socialist newspaper, *Forwaerts*. Two large plate glass windows in the publishing department on the ground floor were smashed with stones. Two arrests were made.

A small strike of taxicab drivers is at present in progress, although the bulk of the taxicabs are running. Outside the theatre, in the Behrenstrasse, the Communists fell upon a line of waiting taxicabs, smashed the windows and attacked the drivers with sticks, knives and knuckle-dusters. The Communists penetrated as far as the Unter Den Linden, where they maltreated eight taxicab drivers on a stand, injuring two seriously. Two police, who were flung to the ground, were taken to hospital afterwards in a serious condition.

When a flying squad and other police reinforcements arrived the Communists dispersed, but the police managed to arrest fourteen.

Similar disturbances in the Kurfurstendamm and other quarters also led to a number of arrests.

NOVEL REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

TWO HOURS FOR LUNCH: FINES FOR OVERTIME.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

LISBON, Saturday.

The good Portuguese citizen hates to be hurried over his luncheon. The hour which the British city man devotes to the mid-day meal would be considered an insult both to his food and his digestion by his Portuguese "black-coat" brother.

That, at least, seems the deduction to be drawn from the law on working hours which the Government has now decided to enforce. Some years ago an Act was passed, laying down seven hours as the legal working day, but hitherto this law has not been enforced. Now, however, the Government has suddenly decided rigorously to enforce this regulation, and heavy fines are being levied on both the employers and employés of firms found to be working after hours.

Two hours off for lunch for shop workers and one and a half hours for office workers is the scale laid down. For the former, the day is from ten to seven and for the latter from ten to six-thirty. Both types of businesses must be closed down during the lunch interval, and no one may remain on the premises.

It appears that the motive for forbidding anyone to work overtime, even if he desires to do so, is to force firms to take on extra employés, and thus relieve unemployment.

ENTOMBED MINERS' CAROUSAL.

DRUNK ON WINE SENT DOWN VENTILATING SHAFT

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ETIENNE, Sunday.

Fifteen miners, who had been entombed since Thursday evening as the result of a landslide, were rescued to-day alive and well.

In an interview with a representative of *L'Intransigeant*, one of the rescued men said that when they heard the landslide they all thought that their last hour had arrived. Fortunately, however, it was soon discovered that the air ventilation shafts had not given way, and the imprisoned men were able to use them to "telephone" by means of blows from their picks.

On Friday morning they had another pleasant surprise by the receipt of letters from relatives and provisions through the same heaven-sent channel.

The miner admitted that they all drank more of the champagne than they should have done, and it had such a stimulating effect that by midnight they were all singing lustily patriotic songs.

The following morning, however, they were greatly depressed by the discovery that they had omitted to wind up their watches, with the result that they lost all idea of time. By then they also began to experience an uncomfortable feeling as a result of their long confinement in the pit.

OBITUARY.

MONS. T. F. MACKEN, P.P., V.G.

The death of the Right Rev. Monsignor T. F. Macken, P.P., V.G., Claremorris, Dean of Tuam, took place in a private nursing home, Eccles street, Dublin, early this morning. Monsignor Macken was one of the most distinguished priests in the West of Ireland. For many years he had been connected with public movements, including the Gaelic League, and was particularly interested in the settlement of the land question. He was one of the principal members of the Killanin Commission on Education. He was 69 years of age. After he was ordained he was curate in several parishes in the West of Ireland before his appointment as Professor of Irish in St. Jarlath's College, Tuam. He was there for a number of years, and left to act as Administrator of Tuam. Subsequently he was appointed Parish Priest of Dunmore, and later was transferred to Tuam as Parish Priest and as Dean of the Archdiocese.

MICHAEL CORRIGAN.

Michael Corrigan, a well-known racing man, arrived at Folkestone last night from Paris in the company of two Scotland Yard police officers. He left later for London.

Corrigan will appear at Marlborough Street Police Court this morning.

PICTURES WASHED ASHORE.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

"TIMES" TELEGRAM.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Sunday.

Nine more pictures have been washed ashore from the wreck of the liner Manuka. They include paintings by Mr. Lamoran Birch, Mr. Kulins Olsson, Mr. Algernon Talmage, Dame Laura Knight, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, Mr. Sydney Thompson, Mr. Harold Speed, and Mr. H. D. Richter. The pictures have not yet arrived in Wellington, but they are believed to be in fair condition.

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSE HEAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks at the opening were irregular. The past week's irregular advance was partially cancelled by heavy week-end profit-taking. A few specialities continued to make substantial headway, but leading shares generally declined 2 to 5 points. The reaction reflected growing uncertainty over the technical position. Moreover, while commission houses generally have been advocating a retention of good stocks for long-term investment, several have lately advocated profit-taking by traders playing the market for a quick turn. Week-end trade reviews were somewhat more cheerful, and pointed to a broadening general business recovery. Traders, however, appeared to feel that the improved conditions at present have been amply discounted by the recent gradual rise in prices. Air Reduction, American Tobacco "B," Atchison Topeka, Detroit, Edison General Motors, Goodyear Tire, Johns Manville, National Lead, Pacific Lighting, Standard Gas, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Pacific, Industrial Alcohol, United States Steel, and Vanadium declined 2 to 5 points; while American Machine Foundry, American Rolling Mill, Gillette Safety Razor, Industrial Rayon, Baldwin Locomotive, and Continental Can advanced 2 to 5 points. The market closed heavy. Government Bonds quiet; Railroad Bonds quiet. The day's sales totalled 1,693,000 shares.

Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver 1c. lower at 43¾.

	Sat. Nom.	Fri.
Call Money		4½b, 4¾a
Exchange on Lon.—60 days sight	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Do. do. Demand Bills	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Cable Transfers	4.86⅝	4.86⅝
Do Montreal	4.86	4.86⅛
Exchange Paris cable	3.91⅜	3.91⅜

Eng. Parity.	STOCKS.	Closing Bid. Sat.	Fri.
242⅝	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	236	237
103⅞	Do. Preferred	103	103
120⅛	Baltimore and Ohio	117⅛	118¼
222⅝	Canadian Pacific	216¼	219½
26¼	Chicago Milwaukee, & St. Paul	25⅛	25¼
90⅝	Chicago and North-West	89¼	90
64	Erie Shares	62¼	63¼
67⅝	Erie 1st Preferred	66¾	66
132⅝	Illinois Central	123	123¾
136⅛	Louisville and Nashville	133	132
35⅛	Mexican Nat. 1st Preferred	34½	34¾
30⅜	Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	29	30
91½	Missouri Pacific	90	91¼
194⅜	New York Central & Hudson R.	189½	191¾
29⅝	Norfolk and West. Com.	28¾	29⅛
95⅜	Northern Pacific Com.	93	93½
83⅜	Pennsylvania Shares	80	81
132⅝	Reading Shares	129	132
49⅝	Do. Preferred	48	48
126⅛	Southern Pacific	123¼	124
134⅞	Southern Railway	130¾	134
234⅞	Union Pacific	228	230
84⅝	Do. Preferred	82¼	82¾
146	American Can. (New Stock)	142	143¾
76⅝	American Smelting (New Stock)	74¼	74
76⅞	Anaconda Copper	74¼	75⅞

DRAINING LAKE NEMI : WEEK-END SPORT : ANNUAL DINNERS.

PATLAND CUP "RELIABILITY" TRIAL—Gordon Burney awaiting the signal to start on Saturday's run from Rathfarnham.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA RECITAL—Mr. Albert Coates, conductor, and M. Cherkassey, pianist, who, with eighty other musicians, gave one of the series of International Subscription Concerts at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Saturday.

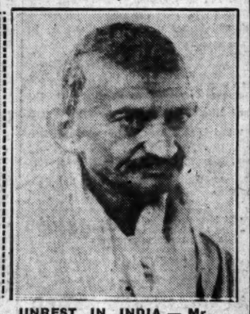
SUNSHINE—A picturesque view of the promenade at Cannes.

NEW MYSTERY OF LAKE NEMI—The continued draining of Lady Nemi has not only revealed Caligula's galleys, but has also exposed a strong wooden palisade, the use of which has not yet been determined.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF IRELAND DINNER—Some of the guests photographed at the Shelbourne Hotel. Included are Messrs. A. G. Bruty, E. E. Joynt, C. Marshall, Senator Barrington, and Messrs. S. McEntee and M. J. Buckley.

HOCKEY—A score for Three Rock Rovers in the game against the Imperial Tobacco Company team, in the second round of the Intermediate Cup, played at Crumlin on Saturday last.

ROYAL ROMANCE — The Infanta Maria Cristina of Spain, whose engagement to Prince Nicholas of Rumania is reported.



UNREST IN INDIA — Mr. Gandhi, who proposes to launch a campaign of "Civil Disobedience" throughout India.

DIOCESAN OLD BOYS' UNION—A photograph taken at the annual dinner held in Jury's Hotel, Dublin.

RATHMINES TECHNICAL INSTITUTE—A photograph taken at the Re-union in the Town Hall, Rathmines. Included are Mr. and Mrs. G. Clampett, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Butler, Mr. C. R. R. Magrath, Mr. L. S. Evans, Miss M. Turnbull, Miss Cruise-O'Brien, Miss Pearson, Professor Cauldwell, Mrs. Little, and Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor.

THE SCRUM BREAKS UP—An incident in the match of Irish Railways v. English Railways, at Park avenue, Dublin, on Saturday last.

DUBLIN DOG SHOW.

"RECORD" ENTRY OF BLUE TERRIERS.

For the tenth annual show of the Dublin Irish Blue Terrier Club, which was held in Messrs. Goff's spacious premises in Lower Mount street, Dublin, last Saturday, there was an entry of 120 "blues" in sixteen classes. This establishes a new "record" in the history of the show, while it also indicates the high degree of favour in which the "blues" are held by dog fanciers.

It was also gratifying to note the high standard of quality that was attained by the exhibits.

The section devoted to Irish wolfhounds was somewhat weak, the number of entries in eight classes being only sixteen. This, perhaps, was inevitable in view of the comparative scarcity of those picturesque dogs.

Mr. Justice Hanna awarded the prizes, and set about his onerous duties with characteristic thoroughness. The general arrangements were satisfactorily carried out under the direction of Mr. Con O'Herlihy, honorary secretary, and Mr. A. J. Connolly, honorary show manager.

There were several entries from Scotland, one from England and a number from North and South.

The following is the prize list:—

IRISH BLUE TERRIERS.

Puppy, Dog—1, Miss K. Mooney, Lower Leeson street—Prince Wubbee; 2, Mr. E. Drew, D.M.G., Leix street—Leinster King; 3, Mr. M. Byrne, Dundalk—Seeelg-na-Brog.

Maiden, Dog—1, Miss K. Mooney's Count Barney; 2, Mr. F. O'Sullivan, Tralee—Cladagh Boy; 3, Mr. P. J. Corbett, Drumcondra road—Hillside Captain.

Novice, Dog—1, Mr. J. Meehan, Dundalk—Brady's Pride; 2, Red for 2nd, Mr. P. Blake, Francis street—with Moyneard Boy, and Miss K. Mooney's Count Barney.

Graduate, Dog—1, M. C. O'Herlihy, Parnell street, Dublin—Blue Victor; 2, Mr. S. Farrelly, Stephen's Green—Suan; 3, Mr. and Mrs. Fottrell's Oscar Tailtean.

Open, Dog—1, Mr. P. Blake's ch. Blue Sensation; 2, Mr. C. O'Herlihy's Blue Victor; 3, Mr. S. Farrelly's Suan.

Puppy, Bitch—1, Mr. M. Byrne's Lady Orchil; 2, Mrs. Bradley, Greenmount, Cork—Lecalde Fair Lover; 3, Mr. and Mrs. Fottrell's Mavis Tailtean.

Maiden, Bitch—1, Mr. F. O'Sullivan's Second String; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Fottrell's Flaud Tailtean; 3, Mr. M. Cregan, Inchicore—Eogana.

Novice, Bitch—1, Mr. P. J. Corbett—Hillside Belle; 2, Mr. F. O'Sullivan—Second String; 3, Mr. and Mrs. Fottrell—Flaud Tailtean.

Graduate, Bitch—1, Mr. J. Eakins—Rathgar Pride; 2, Mr. F. O'Sullivan—Mireen.

Limit, Bitch—1, Mr. T. O'Shea, Shillelagh—Suan; 2, Mr. J. Eakins—Rathgar Pride; 3, Mr. F. O'Sullivan—Second String.

Open, Bitch—Winners as in previous class.

Graduate, Field Trial, Dog or Bitch—1, Mr. Sean Farrelly, St. Stephen's Green—Suan; 2, Mr. J. Eakins, Rathgar road—Rathgar Pride; 3, Mr. M. Byrne, Dundalk—Dathi.

In the Litter Class, Mr. P. Fitzgerald was the winner, in the Brace Class, Mr. Sean Farrelly, and in the Team Class Mr. P. Blake was 1st and Mr. Sean Farrelly 2nd.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Stanley Cochrane Cup, for best Irish Blue Terrier Bitch, was won by Mr. T. O'Shea's Smol.

Healy Cup, for best Irish Blue Terrier Dog—Won by Mr. P. Blake's Blue Sensation.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.

Puppy, Dog or Bitch—1, Captain R. Hamilton, Toxteth—Connemara of Oulborough; 2, Dr. R. J. Mc. Swords Co, Dublin—Swords Tom.

Limit, Dog or Bitch—1, Miss E. Finch, Swords—Conradh Concobar; 2, Mr. H. B. and Mrs. H. Fetrell, Castleknock—Desmond Tailtean; 3, Miss E. M. Doyle, Broxburn, Scotland—Dermot Asthore of Granuile.

Novice, Dog or Bitch (one entry)—2, Mrs. D. Bourke, Carlow—Patricia of Catherlough.

Open, Dog—1, Miss Finch's Conradh Concobar; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Fottrell's Desmond Tailteann; 3, Miss E. M. Doyle's Dermot Asthore of Granuile.

Limit, Bitch—1, Miss D. Corcoran, North Strand, Dublin—Runa; 2, Mr. C. Donnelly, Pendlebury—Carrigcleena Bawn; 3, Miss D. Bourke's Patricia of Catherlough.

Open, Bitch—1, Miss D. Corcoran's Runa; 2, Captain Hamilton's Marguerite of Malahide; 3, Mr. C. Donnelly's Carrigcleena Bawn.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LECTURE.

MEDIÆVAL FRENCH HUMOUR

In the course of a lecture on "Mediæval French Humour" at University College, Dublin, last Friday night, Professor Cazamian, Professor of English Literature at La Sorbonne, University of Paris, said that mediæval French humour encouraged and stimulated a parallel growth in other national literatures, as, for instance, England after the Conquest. The bulk of the comic literature in France during the middle ages was too explicit. They had reason for saying that the literature of mediæval France seemed to betoken the rise of humour as an important, perhaps characteristic, attribute of French culture. France lost the empire of humour to England as she was to lose her colonial empire in the eighteenth century. The genius of France in the transition period from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century concentrated on the rational study of man.

The lecturer went on to say that the main characteristic of humorous expression lay in its restraint, and the general temper of French pleasantry to-day remained a little too explicit. Through mediæval France ran a broad vein of gaiety, mischief and fun.

IRISH HUMOUR.

Describing Irish humour as the richest and most highly flavoured, Professor Cazamian said that an eye for the comic was the best qualification for the humorist. In its wilder outbursts something still must be kept back; but, on the other hand, humour could be over-refined.

The French were supposed to be excitable and impulsive, but there was a northern and a southern type, which were noted for their coolness and self-possession.

During the middle ages they found some national traits and tendencies that made for the manner of slyness, which had a close connection with humour.

The lecturer gave some typical examples of French humour, which were heartily enjoyed.

Dr. D. J. Coffey, President, University College, presided, and there was a large attendance.

FUNERAL OF MR. S. G. SLATOR.

The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel G. Slator took place from his residence, 2 Fitzwilliam terrace, off Dartry road, to Mount Jerome. The Service was conducted by the Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A., and the Rev. J. C. Gage Dougherty, M.A.

The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Slator (widow), Mr. W. L. Slator (brother), Mrs. Bryan (sister), Mrs. W. Slator (sister-in-law), Miss Morgan (sister-in-law), Mr. John Bryan (brother-in-law).

Among others who attended the funeral were:—Miss Slator, Mr. W. T. H. Slator, Mr. F. W. Smith, Mr. Francis Smith, Miss S. Smith, Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. William H. Moore, Mr. H. J. Nolan, Mr. A. Fallon, Mr. J. B. Dempsey, Mr. George A. Beatley, Mrs. G. Heatley, Mr. R. Thompson, Miss Jane, Mrs. Rothwell, Mr. Edward Hubbard, Mrs. E. F. Norton, George E. Mitchell, Mr. Sydney Fry and Mrs. Fry, Mr. S. V. Butler, Mr. J. H. Bryan, Mr. L. G. Bryan, the Rev. L. Parkinson Hill, M.A.; Messrs. Frederick A. Heney, V.S.; C. R. V. Harvey, W. H. Horne, F. E. Willis, W. H. Cooper, R. Norton, Ernest R. Mackey, John T. Justin, W. E. Hewitt, Robert J. Crowther, W. Lundy, R. Sharpe, Ambrose J. White, G. W. Halliday, George Cryder, N. T. Brady, S. J. Stedmond, Jabez Fox, John Bryan, R. Lynch; Cecil Pim and James A. Weir, representing Adelaide Hospital; Robert Sharpe, Alfred I. Walker, F. C. Connolly, Dr. Preston Ball, T. E. Woods, A. G. Butler, A. Worrell, G. Andrews, Percy James Taylor, James Young, J. G. S. Bolton, Douglas Hall, Arthur T. Ellis, A. Mason, James Hunt, W. H. Sanderson, H. Lonz, W. J. M. Coulter, George Cole, Thomas Sorahan, A. W. Ferguson, Edgar Simmons, R. W. Deane, A. F. Cairns, A. E. Childs, R. S. Allen, W. J. Hynes, Charles Stephens, J. G. Bannon, C. H. Williams, R. H. Hunter, F. G. Kickham, B. Pielow, A. N. Meyers, Percy Purser, George Pratt, G. M. Noble, Joseph Darling, George Richardson, W. D. Latimer, James Logan, F. W. Marsden, A. A. O'Malley, R. J. Robinson, Mrs. Mangan, W. S. Mangan, James Forrest, Henry Morrisane, H. B. Lindsay, Charles James, Mrs. Hixon, Mrs. Mason.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS OF FURNITURE AND FINE ARTS.

MONDAY.

9.30 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin (Jas. Hill and Son).

Christie's Art Sales, London.

TUESDAY.

4 Elgin road, Ballsbridge (John Thornton and Co.).

Christie's Art Sales, London.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Brieu's Hospital, Dublin (J. J. Torney).

THURSDAY.

Rynnville, Killarney road, Bray (P. J. Byrne and Sons, Bray).

Christie's Art Sales, London.

Westbourne, Richmond avenue, Limerick (Wm. B. Fitt, Limerick).

34 35 Lower Ormond quay (Lawlor, Briscoe and Co.).

FRIDAY.

Christie's Art Sales, London.

Westbourne, Richmond avenue, Limerick (Wm. B. Fitt, Limerick).

THE STEADY SHIPS.

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ST. LOUIS ..... Mar. 30 — †MILWAUKEE ..... May 10
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PRESENTATION TO MISS GLEITZE.

BANGLE BEARING DUBLIN CITY ARMS.

In commemoration of her "record" endurance swim of 28 hours 2 minutes 38 seconds, at Tara street Baths, on the 9th and 10th inst., Miss Mercedes Gleitze was presented with a beautiful gold slave bangle, suitably inscribed and bearing the City Arms, by the Dublin City Commissioners last Saturday.

Commissioners Murphy, Hernon and Dr. Dwyer received Miss Gleitze at the City Hall, and Dr. Dwyer, in making the presentation, congratulated Miss Gleitze, on behalf of the citizens, on the wonderful "record" which she had set up, and wished her every success in her attempts to break it in the future.

Miss Gleitze, in replying, thanked the Commissioners for the facilities which they had afforded her, and expressed the appreciation of the patronage which she received from the public and the excellent manner in which they behaved throughout the entire swim. She also thanked the Leinster Branch of the Irish Amateur Swimming Association for the efficient manner in which the swim was supervised, and concluded by saying that she would always treasure the souvenir which the Commissioners had given her.

Mr. P. J. Hanlon, representing the Town Clerk, said that Miss Gleitze's wonderful performance should stimulate an interest in swimming, for which there were special facilities at Tara street Baths, especially for learners.

Others present were:—Mr. P. Lynch, Superintendent, Tara street Baths, and Mr. H. D. Thornton, Secretary of the Leinster Branch of the Irish Amateur Swimming Association.

Miss Gleitze intends to visit Cork to-day.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

The Royal Humane Society has made the following awards for heroism in life-saving:—

Bronze Medal—Andrew Horgan (21), engineer, of 12 Aranmore avenue, North Circular road, Dublin, on 19th November attempted to save John Davis (21), labourer, employed in Duffy's Circus, Islandbridge, Dublin. Davis fell into the sluice on the premises of the Modern Ice Company at Islandbridge, and was washed out into the River Liffey. Horgan jumped in, fully clad, and swam out about 20 yards, when he was caught by the current and carried 30 yards downstream. He was then obliged to swim to the bank, where he was pulled out with the aid of a pole. The river was in flood, being 15 to 20 feet deep.

Parchments—Thomas H. E. Brown (7), police constable, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Belfast, on 18th December saved James McAlpine (18), flower seller, of 46 Canton street, Belfast, from drowning in the River Lagan. William Saunderson (20), apprentice chemist, of 6 Oceanic avenue, Belfast, on 5th December saved Peter Fleming (47), of 46 Rockdale street, messenger, from drowning at Queen's Bridge, Donegall quay.

CONDITION OF CLARE HOSPITALS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Reporting to the Clare Board of Health on the condition of local hospitals, Dr. A. D. Clinch, Medical Inspector of the Free State Local Government Department, states:—

Ennistymon District Hospital (22 patients).—This building is hardly fit for habitation. It is without any inside sanitary conveniences, and is a danger both to patients and staff. It should be closed and a new hospital provided. The room used as a theatre is very poor, and major surgery is done under great difficulty.

County Nursery (61 patients).—All the buildings are in a very bad state of repair: the roofs are leaking; the laundry is of the worst type; there are no baths, no inside sanitary accommodation, no disinfecting apparatus, and the staff are working under great difficulties.

County Home (412 patients).—The lack of proper sanitary accommodation is a great drawback. The sheds in which the male lunatics are housed is in a very poor state, the roofs leaking in places, and if the lunatic inmates (averaging about 112) could be removed it would be a great improvement. The necessity for the complete reconstruction of the House is very urgent.

County Hospital (43 patients).—The whole place is in a poor state and requires complete overhauling, and in some places reconstruction. The residence attached is in a shocking condition. Plaster and paper are falling off the walls; floors are broken; ceilings are in danger of falling in, and the maids' room looks so dangerous they are afraid to use it. There is no use patching this house; it requires thorough doing-up.

In Scariff Hospital (23 patients) conditions called for no comment, except that rain poured through the roof of the laundry; while the patients in Kilrush District Hospital are being treated in the Fever Hospital, pending the completion of the works at the institution proper.

The Board held that most of the defects to which the Inspector called attention would now be in process of removal under the £50,000 reconstruction scheme which had been promoted, but was being delayed owing to the insistence of the Department on the appointment of an architect with an intimate acquaintance with the designing of institutional works.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

VALUE OF UTILITY SOCIETIES.

Under the auspices of Craobh na Feinne, Mr. Cormac Breathnach presiding, Mr. Harry Colley delivered a lecture in Dublin on "Utility Societies as an aid to the solution of the Housing Problem."

He said that the figures given in the housing volume of the last Free State Census were a terrible indictment of the... system. It appeared that... the Free State were living in... while nearly 800,000, or,... of our people, were living... dwellings. In the City of... persons were living in a... something over 50 per cent... of the city were living in... room dwellings. Over 5... Dublin lived four or more t...

Nor was this overcrowding... city. In some of the small t... around Dublin, the popul... crowded, in some cases as... cent. In all, it had been estim... 70,000 new houses were requi...

INFANTILE MORT...

This canker was eating at... of the nation. A large pro... heavy infantile mortality rate... from consumption was directly... the vicious housing conditions. Young pe... were prevented from marrying because t... could not make a home. Married people w... young children sometimes found it hard... get a roof over their heads at all, and g... ing children were being brought up u... conditions that made it next to impossib... them to become anything but weak a... bilitated men and women.

In his opinion, Utility Societies co... made a very useful factor in dealing ... housing problem. That type of org... had been very successful in Belgium a... land and in England. Since 1919 ... thousand houses had been built by ... Utility Societies in England. The H... Act, 1926, defined a Public Utility Soci... meaning "A society registered under t... dustrial and Provident Societies Acts, ... objects include the erection and reconstru... of houses for the working classes."

There are, he said, two hundred so... of that class operating in England, ... the Saorstat some twenty-seven, or ... whose management committees would be ... to record the valuable assistance render... the Garden Cities Association.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

The principal difficulty confronting ... society operating in Ireland was so to fi... its scheme as to make it attractive to ... man with small capital; nevertheless, ... Utility Society movement was rapidly ... creasing, and, if additional facilities we... vided, the twenty-seven societies... tered should make a value... the solution of the housing... Since 1919 approximately... been erected in the Free State areas... 200, approximately, were pu...

Having touched on the s... which financial help can be... society to carry on buildin... suggest that adequate fina... pressing problem of housing... compelling, for some years to... insurance companies, healt... others who regularly invest... Government and other secur... fair proportion of their pro... loan, at, say, 4 per cent. in... on its side, agreeing not to ... on such interest.

On the motion of Mr. Ger... seconded by Mr. Sean Gould... of thanks was given to the lec...

AFFAIRS OF DU... CITY.

LOAN FOR NEW GALLERY OF ART SANCTIONED.

At last Saturday's meeting of the Dublin City Commissioners, Mr. Seamus Murphy presiding, a letter was received from... Government Department sanctioning... of a loan of £35,000 for the p... a Municipal Gallery of Art and Civic...

It was decided to authorise the... dividend warrants on £4,408 3s... Free State 5 per cent. National L... to invest £29,000 Dublin Corporati... cent. Stock, Sinking Fund Accoun... in the purchase of Irish Free State... Loan Stock, 1935-45.

The Minister for Local Governm... Public Health, having sanctioned th... of a loan of £10,000 for additional ... accommodation in the city, the te... Messrs. MacFarlane and Company for t... tion of two circular cast-iron kiosk ur... £508 12s. was accepted.

The widening of South Great Geo... street by setting back the premises, Nicol... by, fifteen feet from the present street w... was decided upon on a report from Commi... sioner Murphy, in which he recommended per... mission for the rebuilding of the premises... which, in the first instance, would be as... signed to the Corporation, and subsequently ... relet to the present occupiers. This, he said, ... would benefit the Corporation. The report ... was adopted.

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ECOURSE GOSSIP.

...bury : Sandro's Victory : Rolie as ...The Lincolnshire Handicap : Why ...Rock May Not Run : Guards' ...Parade's Chance : The French Challenge : Lord Glanely's Pair : Selections:

M OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

NEWBURY, Saturday.

...wind was bitterly cold here to-day, ...t before the horses left the parade ...r the Greenham Handicap Hurdle ...tarted to fall, but, fortunately, did not ...g enough to do any damage. The ...topped short at five, and, with the ex- ... of The Brown Talisman, all were ...rately fancied by their connections. ...dist was, without any doubt, put in ...ce with a very convenient weight, and ...e was favourite, with Kinnaird next in ...l.

...race, considering the excellent state of ...ng, was not run at a good pace, and ...s what suited Sandro admirably. Blue ...d Wanderer made all the running, ...challenged on the flat by Sandro, ...t comfortably.

...ner had been out at Hurst Park ...day and appeared to run his race ...XVIII., which suggested to me that he ...ld improve on that display with stronger ...elling. T. Cullinan, who resumed riding ...er the fall he received on Don Sancho a ...ek ago, took the mount, and was seen to ...vantage by the patient way he handled ...n. De Selincourt's doubtful stayer.

...This was the first time West Indies had ...peared in a handicap, but her form has ...een consistent and good in maiden races, ...d she has certainly improved with the ...enefit of hurdling. Under Jockey Club ...ules she proved a disappointment since she ...ame to England, and it will be interesting to ...see how she fares under those rules this ...coming season now that her courage has been ...ascertained.

...Sandro is trained by Jack Anthony, who ...was disappointed when Slater fell at Hurst ...Park, and he is giving that grand young ...horse another chance at Windsor on Thurs- ...day.

ROLIE'S FENCING.

...This meeting caters for good-class 'chasing ...novices, and set all the old-school Hunt- ...ings ringing a race with designs on ...£400. In the Spring the ...lechase to-day Mr. ...I. R. Rimell elected ...let Rolie make his ...debut over the ...Obstacles, and it can ...be claimed the ...good hurdler came out ...of the ordeal most satisfactorily.

...Once or twice he got a trifle too close and ...lost a few lengths, but that was due to in- ...experience, and I doubt very much whether ...Mr. Sassoon's Royal Defence will ever ...beat him again.

...As it was, I consider Royal ...Defence was a lucky winner as Rolie was ...catching up quickly, and with another fifty ...yards to go would have been in front instead ...of half a length behind at the vital place.

...Captain Sassoon can generally be relied ...upon to take the mount of one of his own ...horses, but in this case it was given to J. ...Lowrey, who deserved praise for the handl- ...ing of the son of Royal Realm. James Hogan, ...who is attached to the stable, got leave to ...ride Brimps, but he could do no better than ...finish a length behind Rolie. Rolie was made ...a hot favourite, but the money which was ...lost should be returned before long.

...Of the unp... division, I made a note ...of Athens, young ...chain on into something ...Prince of Athens ...only a four-year-old ...at one time to be come- ...ncing it not good at ...h more practice he ...

...TEEN.

...een it was rather sur- ...exposed horse an even- ...t happened in the ...Hurdle. Mr. Stanley ...ly obliged. A big ...nder's Pounce, but after ...faded away after jump- ...Lordland ran his usual ...dly has no use for the ...lendale should get a race ...finished strongly to ...Zinita.

...Isabel has proved ...a handful for Tre- ...coon, who looked him ...a selling race last summer for 340 ...

...ngton Lass has not maintained her ...promise, and Mr. Glasspool, who ...to have her schooled over fences, ...do win something with this di- ...mare. Undoubtedly was ridden by the ...J. McGonigal, who rides ...rapidly, and not continue in the same ...

...Hunters' Steeplechase was won ...Wernher's Ballasport, who hails ...Anthony's stable. Mr. R. Hobbs, ...the successful rider, is well known ...diand hunting man, and has the ...out of Colonel Wernher's hunters.

...IDING.

...hasset was nicely handled by Mr. ...who won the Grand National on ...Tim, and ran well to finish ...with more practice, Silver- ...be heard of, to some advantage in ...this kind. Swivel must be one of ...horses in training. He is seventeen ...but unfortunately had to be ...p, as he was found to be lame. ...ries his years wonderfully well, and ...a remark applies to Zarane, who is ...r younger, and appeared in the ...ne Selling Hurdle after an absence ...months from a racecourse. His ...owner-trainer, George Butchers, has had some trouble with his gallant old horse, and he ran well enough to-day to warrant his winning a race, if he stands the necessary training. Prospice and Montpelier have met four times this season, and this was the third occasion that Mr. Bates's horse has been second to Prospice.

A CHANGE OF LUCK.

Always Blue was interfered with by a loose horse at Hurst Park, and, being none the worse for that effort, was saddled for the Reading Selling Handicap Steeplechase. The result proved a happy one, and afforded a change of luck for T. Rayson, who has not been in luck's way this season. Always Blue, who is a five-year-old, was bred by Sir William Cooke, and created some keen bidding before he was retained. Mr. A. G. Dorey is a well-known hunting man in the New Forest, and Always Blue is the only horse he owns.

I was informed from a reliable quarter that Square Rock is by no means a certain runner for the Lincolnshire Handicap, and should he not face the starter many early backers of Mr. Michalino's horse will have cause to regret having stepped in early. The reason which was given to me was that Major Moloney could not get him ready in time, which is surprising after the mild and open winter. Square Rock proved himself a spring horse last year, and started off by winning over the Lingfield mile, and, handicapped as he has been for this event, it was not surprising to find that he had been made a nominal favourite.

Guards' Parade, who has been operated upon since last season, is said to be making friends by the way he is doing in his work, and he has only to return to his old form to be amongst the best at the end of the race. However, Sir Abe Bailey's gelding has failed too often, and for that reason makes little appeal to me. He has not run since being unplaced to Fleeting Memory in the Stewards' Cup, and his best performance last year was to finish third to Souge and Caballero in the Royal Hunt Cup. Caballero, one of the most consistent handicappers in training, is harshly treated with this son of Grand Parade.

THE SPRING RUNNING.

Gordon Richards has been busy at Newmarket riding Captain Hogg's horses in some fast work, and there were backward youngsters in this team last year that were unable to be produced on a racecourse. They have not been idle during the winter, and the spring running should be of more than usual interest this year, with so many stables having three-year-olds that nothing was known about in 1929.

The Lincolnshire Handicap horses have been kept on the move, apart from those which have been engaged in hurdling. Captain Colm has not made up his mind whether he intends to send Slipper or Vatout across for this race, but the one he decides to start is sure of a strong following. Other stables that have more than one way do not evince any enthusiasm, and their decision should make little difference when their plans are settled.

Lord Glanely has Grandisson and Navigator to choose from. The last-named went through the season without registering a winning bracket. Twice Grandisson was unsuccessful, and he wound up the season by winning a mile handicap at Manchester. Horses that are in racing condition right up to the end of the year generally do not come to hand in the opening weeks of racing in the following season.

UNCERTAIN INTENTIONS.

R. C. Dawson has the Aga Khan's Le Phare and his own horse, Portraitist, engaged, but no intentions have been announced as yet. Portraitist was purchased at Doncaster after winning a selling race for Stanley Wootton, and in his only other outing was successful in a mile handicap at Leicester. He is beautifully bred, claiming Gainsborough and Orcuba as his parents.

As well as Guards' Parade R. Day has charge of Hightide IV., who is in the same ownership, but I have little doubt which will run should nothing unforeseen occur during the winding up of his preparation.

George Duller's Sindar and War Mist, the property of Mr. Emanuel, are having their attention turned towards hurdling, and both will be fit, though neither appeals to me as sharp enough for the Lincoln mile. Tom Walls is more likely to run Johnson Silver than Caballero, who has been handicapped rather harshly with more than one horse, and it will be recalled how well John Silver ran in this race last year.

Pianola and Ecilath are the hopes of Mr. B. Davis, and the former, who has not had a race since he lost his maiden allowance at Derby, has cut up badly. Brave May is not in form, and may give way to PATRON SAINT, who is likely to show he has benefited from his race of a week ago, and win this price.

LEWENDON is well handicapped with his Manchester conqueror, Killadoon, in the Elvaston Handicap Steeplechase, and he is my best selection. Dash O' White is likely to prove the best of the others. CATHALAN ran well at Hurst Park, and he is handicapped to win the Longdon Handicap Hurdle.

GALTEE MORE.

RESULTS.

...G HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 200 sovs. 3m.

...c. ALWAYS BLUE, by ...5, 11-7 ... C. Rhodes 1

...ANCE, a, 10-12 ... Maxwell 2

...UFF, a, 11-5 J. Browne 3

...onder (W. Payne), Indian Admiral (Owner), Expert (D. ...wner), Simon's Light (J. ...ner trained by Rayson.)

...Pine Bluff, 9 to 4 Simon's ...e, 8 to 1 each ALWAYS ...onder, 10 to 1 Mansmber.

...; half a length. Newtown ...Simon's Light last.

...ht in for 210 guineas.

...LING HURDLE RACE of ...sovs. 2m.

...PROSPICE, by Zria—The ... S. Ingham 1

...PELIER, a, 11-5 B. Thrale 2

...ZARANE, a, 11-5 ...

...(Owner), Little Grey (J. Pearce), Mandelieu (W. Crump), The Ock, Arrow (R. Lyall), Wadi Halfa (G. ...ntelle (W. O'Neill), Blood May Tell ...). Off 2.31. (Winner trained by F. ...

...Betting—5 to 4 on PROSPICE, 4 to 1 agst. ...tpelier, 6 to 1 Wada Halfa, 10 to 1 Mandelieu, ...5 to 6 any other.

...Won by a length and a half; six lengths. ...delieu was fourth and Ted last.

...The winner was ...ght in for 150 guineas.

...FEEPLECHASE of 400 sovs. About 2m. 50 yds.

...soon's b. g. ROYAL DEFENCE, ...Realm—Lady Lusmore, a, 11-7 ... J. Lenehan 1

...ROLIE, a, 11-12 ...W. Slatt 2

...(BRIMPS, 5, 11-5 ... J. Hogan 3

...attlesnaft (Owner), Gainsharp (R. ...mair (D. Morgan), Fiery Foot (F. ... Rowland (T. Leader), Royal (Owner), Kariba Gorge (J. Hamey), ...(E. Foster), Worker (W. Payne), ...(C. Gerney), Sir Denis (R. Lyall), Bucks ...r Tuney), Prince of Athens (J. Biegood). ...INKS ner trained by Martin).

...ent to 5 against Rolie, 9 to 2 each ...s and Gainsharp, 100 to 12 Brimps, ...ndmair, 30 to 1 ROYAL DEFENCE ...

...

...

RUGBY.

ENGLAND v. FRANCE.

FOUR CHANGES ON ENGLAND XV.

The England XV. to play France at Twickenham next Saturday, which was selected on Saturday, shows four changes from the team defeated by Ireland. W. M. Malir has been dropped and A. L. Novis moved from the wing to the centre, and H. P. Jacob fills the vacancy on the wing. Key, who came on as substitute scrum-half against Ireland, is replaced by W. H. Sobey, who was the original selection. The forwards H. Rees (Exeter) and H. Wilkinson (Halifax) are included to the exclusion of Kendrew and W. E. Tucker. There are no new caps. The team:—

Full-back—A. K. Askew (Cambridge University).

Three-quarters—J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), A. L. Novis (Blackheath), M. Robson (Oxford University), H. P. Jacob (Blackheath).

Half-backs—R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians), W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians).

Forwards—A. Rew (Exeter), J. S. Tucker (captain) (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), R. H. Black (Oxford University), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. D. Haware (Oxford University), H. Wilkinson (Halifax).

JAURREGUY ON FRENCH CHANCES.

PARIS, Saturday.

"I am afraid we shall not get much of the ball against England," said Adolphe Jaurreguy, the famous French Rugby International captain, who retired last year; "but even so it is possible we shall beat England and win the championship."

Jaurreguy pointed out that France did not have much of the ball against Scotland or against Ireland, but they won. "The English forwards are very clever," he said, "but it remains to us to seize on all our opportunities and make up for our technical inferiority by speed and individual skill.

"The French team is very strong, very ardent, animated by a magnificent *morale*, and they play to win. All the players have shown their worth. Magnanou's long and accurate kicking will be a factor, as it will give our forwards a rest from the tight mauls and scrums, and will harass the opposition. I think it is possible for us to beat England. I hope to be present at Twickenham to see France score her first victory there."

SCOTLAND v. IRELAND.

SUCCESSFUL SOUTHERN TOUR.

Constitution were hopelessly outclassed at the Mardyke, Cork, on Saturday when they were beaten by Dublin University to the tune of 26 points against 3.

The Cork side were beaten fore and aft, and, while it could be suggested that more than one of the Trinity scores were due as much to the ineptitude of the home backs as to the threat of the opponents' line and again, one saw the visiting centres slipping through the defence, while generally the Constitution side made wild and feeble attempts to grasp them by the neck or shoulders. Noel Murphy, the Irish forward, was the outstanding man on the Constitution side, and the pick of the backs was J. O'Driscoll. Michael Baxter and Graham were the most prominent of a sound, hard-working Trinity pack that dominated the second and proved particularly effective in the loose also. W. Stokes and Dee paved the way for all the Trinity scores, and also rendered yeoman service in defence.

Dublin University were early on the defensive, and for the first ten minutes it looked almost as though Constitution might establish an early lead. They failed to penetrate the defence, however, and the Trinity spoke the ice when Cussen landed a fine penalty goal before Casey scored, in the home side's first try. Before the interval Dee cut through for a fine try, which was converted by Cussen, Cussen also added the goal points to Casey's try (free) after a further infringement by their dash and skill in the loose. Rutlie, Love and Fitzpatrick being always to the fore. Willoughby was smart and versatile at scrum half, and in a three-quarter line which lacked pace and thrust the defensive work of Prescott and McGowan deserved commendation. Result:—

Lansdowne—1 dropped goal 4 tries (12 pts.).

Old Wesley—1 try (3 points).

Teams:—

Lansdowne—D. Mulcahy; J. F. Arigho, M. P. Crone, N. H. Lambert, E. J. Lightfoot; J. Jones, J. A. O'Reilly; M. F. Burden, C. Bermingham, W. G. Brown, J. T. Cathcart, F. Conroy, M. J. Dunne, J. E. McKnerty, J. MacMeaney.

Old Wesley—D. Walker; E. A. P. Wheeler, J. R. Talbot, W. R. Prescott, A. C. McGowan, F. N. Hanna, J. F. Willoughby; H. S. Rutlie, D. C. Fitzpatrick, J. Beggs, A. W. Love, H. D. Prim, W. D. H. Kingston, A. W. Ingram, J. D. Seymour.

Referee—Mr. T. Bell.

BLACKROCK'S GOOD FORM IN THE SOUTH.

Blackrock College and Bohemians met in a friendly fixture at the Markets Field, Limerick, on Saturday. Coming so close to cup tie time much interest was centred in the game. The play did not rise to the heights expected, but although the soil was in fairly good trim, forward work largely ruled. In this department Blackrock were strongest, and seldom were the Limerick side in possession from the tight scrum.

In the first half Bohemians scored per McDonnell, after Williams had cut out an opening, and a good back movement had ensued, the goal kick failing. Then Crowe crossed for the students and added the points.

In the second half Blackrock fairly dominated the play, and Carroll crossed, Crowe failing to add the extras. Bohemians' forwards, despite this play, brought play to the half-way, and here the Blackrock backs cut through, but heavy tackling by the local backs kept them in check until Crowe received from a cross kick and went over for a try, to which he failed to add the extra points. A good rally by Bohemians in the last ten minutes failed to produce results, and Blackrock again returned to the attack. Stanley, when he beat Williams after a forward rush, further helped to improve the students' position. Result:—

Blackrock College — 1 goal, 3 tries (14 points).

Bohemians — 1 penalty goal, 1 try (6 points).

Mr. J. Quilligan (Garryowen) refereed.

TRINITY IN SCORING MOOD.

SUCCESSFUL SOUTHERN TOUR.

SCOTS TEAM COMPLETED.

The Scottish Rugby XV. to oppose Ireland at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on Saturday next has been completed by the choice of R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals) to fill the position of full-back. Warren played in that position for Scotland against Wales.

The Irish team will leave for Edinburgh on Thursday via the Ardrossan route.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SURPRISE MONKSTOWN.

Though without their clever out-half, P. J. Lane, and two of their regular three-quarters in N. Phelan and N. Hogan, University College deservedly defeated Monkstown on Saturday by dropped goal and a try to nil.

Though a fast and keen game, it was disappointing from a spectacular point of view. The backs on both sides played below par, and made frequent mistakes in handling, while the passing was erratic, and few individuals showed any redeeming feature. In the forwards, however, the players were obviously affected by the searching wind which blew strongly down the ground, and they took a long time to get warmed up. As the game went College fully deserved their success. Even when playing against the wind in the first half they had more of the play, and they made better use of their chances, though it was in their favour. Their forwards gave a good display in the loose, following up fast and tackling well, while they were better than the opposition in the scrums and line-outs. Though only succeeding in pushing a couple of their movements to a really dangerous point, their backs were better balanced and sounder in defence than the Monkstown set. The latter were at sixes and sevens all through the game, and frequent changes of positions in the three-quarter line did not improve matters. The feeling of the forwards was generally too slow, while on occasions the ball was slid out far too hard. Their passing rush might be in the loose and helped considerably in defence, but they never seemed to get together.

For the home team Murray, Scarch, though making few serious mistakes, was none too safe in fielding, and, though enterprising in running, he seldom gained anything by doing so. Cremin and Lynch were safe in the centre of the three-quarters; Dunaon was smart at the base of the scrum and made a few clever openings, while Keohane was useful, though he frequently "found" O'Sullivan when he tried to kick to the open. In a level pack, Cremin, O'Driscoll, Riordan and Hogan were the most prominent, and O'Sullivan, the Monkstown full-back, had every opportunity to get warm in the second half. He played his usual resourceful game, and pulled off many marks in a clever manner. The three-quarters did not find things to their liking. Ganly (who got a knock on the head early on) and Connell (who replaced him) did not shine, Wall, when in the centre, tried hard to break through, but usually finished weakly, while Osborne tackled splendidly, though he was not in luck. Hannin, at out-half, did well in the second half, when he attempted more than he did early in the game, but Patterson was his partner. Patterson was quite quick enough to overcome the handicap of the slow service from the scrums. Amongst the forwards, O'Reilly, Mulhern, O'Farrell and Tighe were often conspicuous in the loose.

There was no score in the first half, though College had a couple of movements which threatened danger. In the second half College did an amount of kicking, and one long punt by Keohane enabled his forwards to harrass O'Sullivan into a hasty kick from mid-field, which failed to reach touch, and McHugh, fielding the ball, ran over near the corner, saurin failing badly with the kick. The lead was soon afterwards increased by Keohane dropping a goal from just outside the 25 line. Result:—

University College—1 dropped goal, 1 try (7 points).

Monkstown—Nil.

Teams:—

Monkstown—O'Sullivan; Connell, Odbert, Ganly, Wall; Patterson, Hannin; Mulhern, Costello, Counihan, Hooper, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, Tighe and Shanks.

University College—Saurin.; Kiely, O'Malley, Cremin, Hyland; Keohane, Dawson; W. O. Cremin, Riordan, Neary, O'Driscoll, Purcell, McHugh, Hogan, Plunkett.

Referee—Mr. W. L. Freeman.

WANDERERS' BACKS TOO EFFECTIVE.

Wanderers beat Palmerston at Lansdowne road on Saturday by two goals four tries to nil. It was mainly a forward struggle, in which the visitors held their own well, but their combination with the Wanderers' back division told its tale as the game progressed.

Palmerston attacked at the outset, and for twenty minutes more than held their own, getting possession in the tight and putting in good rushes. Each attacked in turn, and frees were frequent. Finch, M'Cormick and Wetherood put Wanderers attacking, and after Keegan had almost got over and Murray had missed, Palmerston had an innings. F. Hussey fielding a touch down, and A. F. Thompson only missing a free. Then Murray, Finch and M'Cormick led up to Keegan scoring far out, for Murray to convert. Five minutes later Bermingham secured, Murray failing to convert, and near the interval Murray crossed between the post and converted.

The second half started in a driving sleet shower. Wanderers attacked, and Murray sent Bermingham over at the left, the scorer being hurt in a tackle, and retiring. Murray's kick dropping short. Halligan replaced Bermingham at the wing; Keegan worked the scrum, and Buchanan went to centre. Wanderers, with seven forwards, did most of the pressing, and near the end Clinch ran to the line, and Buchanan scored. Murray hitting an upright with the kick; then Buchanan led up to M'Quaid scoring far out, Patterton failing with the kick.

For Wanderers, Bermingham, till hurt, showed the pace; Murray ran and kicked effectively; Wetherood cut out half served his backs well, and Clinch, Buchanan and Patterton were the pick of the forwards. Massey, Cobbe, V. Kirwan, Falkiner and F. Hussey did good work in the loose, while for the visitors, and A. F. Thompson, D. D. Hussey, C. Kirwan and Wilson were the best of a good pack. Result:—

Wanderers—2 goals 4 tries (22 points).

Palmerston—Nil.

Wanderers—J. H. Morton; R. L. Bermingham, F. Murray, J. F. Keegan, J. H. Laing; R. Wetherood, J. Buchanan; J. D. Clinch, T. Halligan, W. J. Hilton, W. J. McCormick, M. M'Quaid, N. Patterton, G. Robertson, D. T. Young.

Palmerston—H. W. Massey; J. W. Naismith, R. B. Cobbe, V. E. Kirwan, R. T. Falkiner; A. F. Thompson, F. P. Hussey; D. D. Hussey, A. F. Thompson, C. N. Kirwan, J. A. Y. Wilson, J. F. Thompson, W. Mahony, J. R. Pratt, R. Jeffares.

Referee—Mr. R. A. C. Barrett.

LANSDOWNE'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

Playing attractive open football at Donnybrook on Saturday Lansdowne gained a decisive victory over Old Wesley by a dropped goal and four tries (16 points) to one try (5 points).

Though the score went so much in favour of the winners the game was full of life and movement, and Old Wesley made many long sustained attacks, some of which might, with a shade of luck, have been crowned with success.

The absence of G. J. Young and F. W. Massey from the home pack division seemed to upset the combination, and deprive it of striking power. The Lansdowne three-quarter backs, on the other hand, were in their happiest mood, and with the forwards heeling sharply and O'Reilly sending out quickly, sparkling passing movements were of frequent occurrence. The first score came early in the opening half when Jones, playing as substitute for E. Davy at out-half for Lansdowne, added a kick out from the "25" and dropped a goal. The Old Wesley forwards battled strongly in the loose, but ground hard gained was quickly lost when the opposition backs got moving, and before half-time Lambert broke away to send Arigho round for a try which was not converted.

The second half had only just begun when during an Old Wesley attack Love picked up in the loose and broke over for a try, the kick at goal failing. Later Arigho scored two more tries for Lansdowne, and near the end Lambert went away from his own "25" handed to Lightfoot at the centre line, and the latter beating all opposition, scored a great try, the kick at goal in this instance as in the previous ones, missing the mark.

In the Lansdowne pack who scrummaged soundly and tackled well, Bermingham, Dunne and Conroy were often prominent. O'Reilly was clever at the base of the scrum, and in the brilliant three-quarter line Lambert was the most notable figure. He cut through with ease and frequency, showed fine pace, and had a hand in nearly every movement. Lightfoot, on the right wing, ran fast and resolutely. Arigho was at his most elusive best, and Crowe as difficult to stop as could be, while the combination amongst the four was excellent. The Old Wesley forwards though beaten in the set scrummages made a stonewall by their dash and skill in the loose. Rutlie, Love and Fitzpatrick being always to the fore. Willoughby was smart and versatile at scrum half, and in a three-quarter line which lacked pace and thrust the defensive work of Prescott and McGowan deserved commendation. Result:—

Lansdowne—1 dropped goal 4 tries (12 pts.).

Old Wesley—1 try (3 points).

Teams:—

Lansdowne—D. Mulcahy; J. F. Arigho, M. P. Crone, N. H. Lambert, E. J. Lightfoot; J. Jones, J. A. O'Reilly; M. F. Burden, C. Bermingham, W. G. Brown, J. T. Cathcart, F. Conroy, M. J. Dunne, J. E. McKnerty, J. MacMeaney.

Old Wesley—D. Walker; E. A. P. Wheeler, J. R. Talbot, W. R. Prescott, A. C. McGowan, F. N. Hanna, J. F. Willoughby; H. S. Rutlie, D. C. Fitzpatrick, J. Beggs, A. W. Love, H. D. Prim, W. D. H. Kingston, A. W. Ingram, J. D. Seymour.

Referee—Mr. T. Bell.

BLACKROCK'S GOOD FORM IN THE SOUTH.

QUEEN'S EASY WIN.

Queen's University had little difficult in defeating Civil Service even without the services of A. Marshall, J. C. Entrican and Jas. McVicker, and although they only scored once with the wind in the first half their backs handled splendidly in the second period during which the Service line was crossed five times. Queen's winning by 1 goal 5 tries (20 points) to nil. The match was played at Cherryvale, and while the visitors' forwards showed creditably their back division was unconvincing.

Handing by forwards and backs brought Queen's their first try, Fry being the scorer, but the goal kick failed. Another bright movement right on the interval should have produced a score, but Boyd allowed the ball to be taken from him after he had crossed the Service line. The second Queen's score came early in the concluding period, Milliken cutting clean through the defence for a clever try, which Alexander failed to convert. Hewitt got the next try, and after Fry had struck the crossbar with a drop kick, Lockett ran over for a try at the corner, Boyd then dribbled through for a score, and finally Kennedy got a try which O'Neill goaled. Result:—

Queen's University—1 goal 5 tries (20 points).

Civil Service—Nil.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

PROVINCIAL TOWNS CUP.—Carlow 20 pts., Kilkenny 6 pts.; Curragh 0, Navan 0.

LEINSTER JUNIOR LEAGUE.—Wanderers 2nd 21 pts., Palmerston 2nd 0; Lansdowne 2nd 11, Old Wesley 2nd 0; Bective Rangers 2nd 14, Blackrock College 2nd 3; College of Surgeons 20, Monkstown 2nd 5; Clontarf 2nd 5, Malahide 5.

LEINSTER MINOR LEAGUE.—Dublin University 3rd 11 pts., Imperial Tobacco Co. 0; Wanderers 3rd 30, Palmerston 3rd 9; Lansdowne 3rd 14, Old Wesley 3rd 0; Unionville 7, Alpha 3rd 5; C.I.T.C. 8; Blackrock College 3rd 5, Bective 3rd 9; Monkstown 3rd 12, College of Surgeons 2nd 3; Malahide 2nd 6, Clontarf 3rd 3; R.S.P.U. 2nd 12, Y.M.C.A. 3.

ULSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.—Malone 8 pts., Knock 13 pts.

ULSTER TOWNS' CUP.—Bangor 21 pts., Larne 3 pts.; Armagh 6, Lurgan 3; Ballymena 5, Coleraine 3; Portadown 3, Distillery 0.

ULSTER SCHOOLS' CUP.—Intermediate Round.—Dungannon R.S. 27 pts., Portadown College 4 pts. Second Round.—R.B.A.I. 38 pts., Lurgan College 0; Campbell College 9, Bangor, C.S. 0; Coleraine K.S. 5, Ballymena Academy 0; M.C.B. 38, Armagh R.S. 0.

CLUB MATCHES.

Cambridge University 15 pts., Blackheath 11 pts.; Guy's Hospital 36, Old Blues 3; St. Bart.'s Hospital 20, O.M.T. 8; Rosslyn Park 16, Richmond 0; Blackheath Wanderers 3, Leicester Tigers 0; Bedford 0; Cardiff 8, Newport 0; Swansea 8, Coventry 3; Devonport Services 14, United Services 6; Northampton 5, Exeter 3; Old Paulines A 17, Rosslyn Park A 8; Halifax 9, Headingley 3; Leicester 17, Bridgwater Albion 3; Moseley 6, Past 3, Manchester 15, Liverpool 15; Penarth 11, Neath 0; Swansea 'Varsity 14, C.V.M.S. 0; Waterloo 19, Bradford 0; Edgware 6, Cardiff 5; Harlequins 18, Oxford University 8; Army 21, Civil Service 0; Pontypool 8, Cross Keys 0; Woodford 13, Southend 8.

Matches scratched:—Edinburgh Wanderers v. Glasgow Academicals, Watsonians v. Stewartonians.

BANKERS' CUP.

Provincial Bank v. National Bank, at Clonskeagh (today). Provincial Bank—S. Maynard; Alan P. Wheeler (captain), H. S. Beare, E. O. Holland, J. T. Blunden; J. S. Handcock, M. P. Ruddle; M. J. McAllister, D. D. Prim, W. A. Ingram, C. J. Taylor, G. Kennedy, J. H. Oliffe, T. A. Connellan, L. A. Steepe.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Provincial v. National (Bankers' Cup), Clonskeagh.

GOLF.

SATURDAY'S CLUB COMPETITIONS.

PORTMARNOCK.

Medal—Class I.—B. Gwynn (15), 76; G. B. Malcolm (4), 80; J. H. Keane (4), 81; Wm. O'Brien (3), 82; R. Grove-White (8), 83; T. A. Healy (11), 84; Shapcott Shaw, 84; J. Donnelly (7), 84; T. Cleary (10), 84; James Sheehan (9), 86. Class II.—S. Dunseith (12), 80; C. E. Craig (14), 82; G. J. Bell (18), 82; Naismith (12), 83; F. M. Sandford, 85; M. Cassidy (16), 84.

ROYAL DUBLIN.

President's Prize.—The following qualified and were drawn:—T. L. Harrington v. H. J. Moloney, J. H. Parkes v. H. de Lacy, T. K. Weir v. P. Fenton, Dr. Wm. Kelly v. G. Fenton, Dr. Joseph Walsh v. Joseph Healy, J. F. Jameson v. Major Foster, E. Quinn v. M. A. Griffin, H. S. Watson v. D. Bingham.

Medal—Class I.—F. O'Connor (3), 80; Joseph Healy (9), 82; Rev. H. G. Forde (7), 83; T. L. Harrington (7), 84. Class II.—H. Moloney (13), 81; H. de Lacy (12), 82; D. H. Kingham (12), 83; J. H. Parkes (16), 83.

WOODBROOK.

Medal—H. Rose, 1 up; C. O'Leary (4), 4 down.

KILLTOWN.

Medal—D. Coyle (5), 75. Class I.—E. C. Powell (5), 2 down; A. J. Kliduff (3), 3 down. Class II.—E. G. Burke (16), 5 down; J. R. Leper (12), 6 down; C. Tierney (12), 7 down; A. J. Roche (14), 4 down; C. Tierney (15), 6 down; T. J. Verdon (16), 3 down.

NEWLANDS.

Medal postponed.

GLENTARF.

Monthly Cup—Class I.—F. W. Hall (12), 3 down. Class II.—J. Griffin (17), 1 down.

CASTLE.

Medal—Class I.—A. Gow (14), 74; J. D. Hollinger (11), 75; Miss Rice Stack also showed much cleverness in the three-quarter line, and Wetter at the base of the scrum, though having played for the Principality as far back as 1914, showed that he had lost little of his ability. Cooke, considering the chances he got, did not open up the game as much as one would have expected, and he was frequently brought down in possession. O'Brien, of Penarth, was the best at the forwards, and next to him came Rich and Benyon, the latter another old Welsh "cap."

Rowlette, as full-back for Irish Railways, gave a very good display, and his kicks

NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

TOMORROW (TUESDAY), AT 2 P.M., 110 GRAFTON STREET.

10 ELGIN ROAD.

Situated Residence, containing study, diningroom, two spacious drawing-rooms, etc.; hall pantry, with hot and cold water; 2 servants' rooms, kitchen, scullery, etc. Large garden at rear and stabling. Early possession. Held for subject to adjusted rent of £6 6s. 0d. per annum.

VICTORIA STREET, SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD.

IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Held under separate leases for 149 years from 1866, subject to £3 6s. 0d. per annum each at £51 per annum, tenant paying taxes; No. 2 at £61 16s. 0d., landlord paying taxes; and at £60 15s. 4d. per annum, landlord paying taxes. The above are about 0d. each House.

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CTION THIS DAY, AT 3 P.M., IN OUR SALEROOMS, OF E FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, DWARF AND CLIMBING ROSES.

DING—Rothinoppers, Laurel, Cytisus, Privet, Cupressus, Juniper, Aucuba, Rhododendron, Standard, Climbing and Dwarf Roses in all the Best Varieties, &c., &c.

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ON OF EXTENSIVE COLLECTION HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, Etc.

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(TINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

PLOYMENT WANTED.

LENT Bookkeeper—Young Man, fifteen experience, at present engaged, desires ge. Address "Z 3068, Bookkeeper," this office. 12 A

MPETENT Shorthand Typist wishes evening work; own machine; terms moderate.—F 1643, office. 15 B

NGLISH Civil Servant Pensioner wants position, Golf Club Steward, Caretaker, any position or small bank house, quiet country town; washing and plain cooking; strictly honest and clean; wages £24, rising; good home; state age and experience, copies references. Address "Z 1580, Generals," this office. 15 C

ANTED, steady, respectable General (under) no vious experience. Call or write, 60 South Circular road, Kilmainham. Dublin. 13 A

W 887 Horizontal Log Band Mill, with complete Saw Repairing Plant, also Pendulum Swing Crosscuts and other Woodworking Plant.—Thompson, Carlow. 13 A

MACHINERY REPAIRS.

HALF Axles, Propeller and Transmission Shafts, Stub Axle Pins and Bushings, etc., made to pattern from N.C. steel. Cracked or broken Water Jackets, Grinders, Gear Boxes, Axle Housings, etc., accurately welded. Crank shafts trued up. Big Ends and Main Bearings lined with white metal to sketch or pattern. All kinds of work undertaken within the capacity of our machines.—Manager, Liwadell, Silco T

FISHING, SPORTING, GAMES.

ALL Anglers invited to inspect our unique stock of Rods, Reels, Lines, Baits, Flies, etc.; Agents for Hardy Bros.; catalogues free.—Hely's, Dame street. 8 11

ANGLING—Garrett's for superior quality and value in Fishing Tackle; lists free.—Garrett, Angling Emporium Court, Dublin. 2 T

ANGLING—Best Trout Flies, 1/6 per dozen; Rods and Tackle of every description at lowest prices; Rods Repaired. Catalogues free.—L. Keegan, Ironmonger, Dublin. 14 C

BARNETT'S have always on hands a number of Second-hand Guns by reputed makers, bargains.—Barnett, Gunmaker, Dublin. 7 T

BARNETT'S for Guns, Rifles and Cartridges. Guns Repaired.—Barnett, Gunmaker, Crampton Court, Dublin. 7 T

GUNS—See the 25 inch Hammerless, light as a 16 bore, shoot like a 30 inch. Catalogues free. Keegan a speciality.—Keegan, Gunmaker, Inns quay, Dublin. 14 C

SALMON fed, Hardy's Palmonia, 16 lt., steel centre, worth £14; Sell £5. Address "Z 1753, Rod," this office. 12 A

TO Let, considerable Shooting and Fishing (Loch Lever) together with small furnished cottage; access in picturesque demesne. Address "Z 3199, Shooting," this office. 16 D

WANTED, Salmon fishing, March, April or Spring Guest or hotel accommodation close by.—F 1565, this office 15 B

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

THE GROWING OF SWEET PEAS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—

While there must be no coddling of the newly-raised Sweet Peas, at this season anything in the way of a chill or check is to be avoided, and the nearer they are kept to the glass the better. By the middle of March it should be possible to safely house the boxes of seedlings in a cold frame, with ample ventilation on kindly days, and careful watering without the soil getting soddened, but never suffering from drought. Thus treated, planting out into, if possible, a well-manured trench, the youngsters should go ahead. Grown as cordons, with single stems to plants a foot apart, and when in full growth, with flowering imminent, occasional watering with soot water is good both for colour in the blooms and strength of stem.

A—DRUMMOND'S 1930 Garden Seed Catalogue of vegetables and flower seeds, potatoes, manures, insecticides, horticultural tools and sundries, now published. Copies sent post free on application.—W. Drummond and Sons, Ltd., 37-38 Dame street, Dublin. T

A.T Drummond's—Procure for Sprouting and Forcing Early Potatoes—Mar Queen, Duke of Albany, Puritan, Sharpe's Express, Epicure and Midlothian Early.—W. Drummond and Sons, Ltd., Dawson street, Dublin. T

ALL should Plant Seakale and Rhubarb for early forcing. Spray your Fruit Trees with Gishurst Compound. Plant Herbaceous and Alpine Plants, Roses, Ornamental Shrubs, etc. Catalogues free on application.—W. Drummond and Sons, Ltd., 37-38 Dame street, Dublin. T

APPLES, 12 to 18 best varieties, trusting size, 16/- 20/- and 24/-; 12 Currants, Black, Red and White, 4/-, 10 8/-; Raspberries, Lloyd George, the best of all, 24 canes 2/6; Rhubarb, 3 for 2/6; Gooseberry, Early Albert, the best early red, 12 3/-.—Nash, Athlone. 8 11

APPLES—Bramley Seedling Cookers, first size, seconds 20/-, per 10 stone barrel; carriage paid.—James Grew and Co., Ltd., Portadown, Co. Armagh. T

ATTENTION! Attention! Potatoes best table, 10 cwt. each on delivery Friday. Dublin South and Southern Suburbs.—Manager, Mill Gardens, Bath ave. T

BARNHEIM Darwins is one of the very best hardy flowering shrubs; a good bushy plant, 2 yrs. old, 4/6, 100 by rail 50/-, extra strong, bushy, about 3 yrs. old, 12 carriage paid, 10/-.—Nash, Athlone. 8 11

FEW waggon loads of Champion Potatoes for Sale, 20/- per barrel delivered. For particulars address "Z 3188, Potatoes," this office.

GARDEN Bordering, 6 feet lengths 2/11. Send for lists.—Stavely's Roses, 137 Parnell street, Dublin. T

GALVANISED Wire Netting, Wood Trellis, Garden Arches, Garden Bordering. Send for lists.—Stavely's Roses, 137 Parnell street, Dublin. T

GRASS Lands—To encourage the growth of grass and kill moss, apply Gishurst Compound. For particulars address Alt Steel Flexible Harrow. Catalogue and price on application.—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., 212 Pearse street, Dublin. 6 T

HARDY Rock and Border Plants, 3/- dozen, free; 6 varieties.—Wynne, Glenalough, Co. Wicklow. 16 D

LAUREL—Lusitanica, strong grower, splendid large leaves, no better shelter tree, about 3½ feet, 100 8/-, 2 feet, 12/-, 2½ feet, 20/-; 3 feet, 30/-.—Nash, Athlone. 8 11

MAHU'S Nursery, Athlone, is the place to buy Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Fir Plants, etc. Catalogue free. 8 T

POTATOES—Certified Seed of Ahanash, Sharpe's Great Scott, King Edward and Sharpe's Express, in branded 1 cwt. bags, inspected and sealed by the Department of Agriculture.—Manager, Ahanash, Kilcoo, Co. Wicklow. T

PIOCA Excelsa (Norway Spruce), 2-3/- 8/- 100; 4-5, 2,000, 12/- 100, 56/- 1,000; 1-1½, 5/6 100 45/- 1,000 (not less than 500 at the 1,000 rate); free on rail Sligo; packing free.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo, Irish Free State.

QUALCAST Lawn Mowers, guaranteed, from 28/6; visits free. Agents, Staveley's Stores, 137 Parnell street, Dublin. T

ROSES, 12 in 12 splendid bedding varieties, 5/- post paid. Write for Catalogue of Roses and Ornamental Shrubs to Nash, Athlone. 8 11

RHODODENDRONS—Sturdy Plants (purple, 18 inches high, 3/6 each, or 15/- per dozen.—Capt MacMahon, Woodville, Grenard, Co. Longford. 12 A

SEED POTATOES,
Early and Main Croppers.
RYE GRASSES,
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JAMES GREW AND CO. LTD.
PORTADOWN, NORTHERN IRELAND.

SCARLET Kaffir Lily, increases quickly, makes a good show, 3 bulbs 2/6, 100, 50/-. Carriage paid, cost free. Mrs. Fleming, Rectory, Timolegue. 14 A

VEGETABLE Plants now ready: Cauliflower, 5/6 100; Early Kale, 2/6 100, post free.—Mangey, Tinacull, Sligo. T

WHEELBARROWS—The "Chelsea" reputed the best sales ever offered in Garden Barrows, light enough for ladies' use, yet strong enough for hard work, tested up to 5 cwt.; price 20/-, smaller size 24/-. Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin. 6 X

WHEELBARROWS—General Purpose Garden wooden barrow made of elm throughout, thoroughly painted; 35/- each—Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., 212 Pearse street, Dublin. 6 X

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

POINTS FOR THE SMALL POULTRY-KEEPERS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

The terribly wet weather we have had for so long has shown how foolish it is for those with a small run to leave it in the natural soil. We have seen places where it was nothing but a layer of soft mud. Such a place should be dug at least a foot deep, the soil removed, and the whole laid down with small stone or broken bricks, covered over with a layer of coarse gravel. On top may be spread finer gravel or cinders. The coal ashes from the house grates should be riddled of the very fine ash and the rest spread over. This makes a very good surface and keeps clean, if raked over every day. The whole should well rolled to make it firm.

ALL Metal square Incubators, with full directions, ready for starting, carriage paid, £2 5/-; agents for Petersim and Heaven Incubators.—Ravensdale Mills, Dundalk. 12 A

A MILLAR Hot Air 100 Egg Incubator, complete, coal fired, nearly new, £5. 15 Wellington quay, Dublin. 15 B

POULTRY, ETC CONTINUED.

A.T Fairyhill, Blackrock, Telephone, 158—Anconas, Leghorns, Barnevelders, Wyandottes, Rhodes' Cockerels, 10/6, 15/6; 15 Rhode Bronze ex £5 15/-; Pairs Foster Mother, 4/3 15/-; various Brooders, Hovers, from £1. 13 B

AMERICAN Bronze Turkey Cockerel Albinity for Sale, April hatched, magnificent bird, lovely age, 27/—Hicks, Moyview, Ballina. 14 C

B. Cockerel 25/- to clear; married by Department.—Mac Car, Rockmore, Athenry. 13 A

AMERICAN Bronze Turkey Cockerels, immense birds, 28lbs., £3; R.I.R. Pullets, 7/6 each.—Mrs. Barry, Barryville, Janesboro, Limerick.

ANCONAS, R.I.R., Wyandottes, Light Sussex, Hatching Eggs, 4/6 per sitting; carriage paid.—Murray, Racecourse, Clones. 15 X

BARRED Rock Chicks, 10/6 dozen; Eggs, 5/6 free. Mrs. Crouch, Furzelstown, Ardee. 12 A

BLACK Minorcas, Simon Hunter's best strain, direct, Cockerels 10/-, Hens 7/—Anderson, Offerlane Rectory, Mountrath. 13 A

CANARIES—Cocks from 17/6, Hens 2/6 up; also Ferrets, Rabbits. Miss Parrots Goldfish, Fancies Stores, Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. 12 A

CLEAN Milk—We stock all the latest appliances.—Dairy Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin. 13 D

COCKERELS, splendid Rhode, 14/6; Settings (Measures' best and Rodwell's), 6/6; pedigree Turkey Hens.—Mrs. Burrowes, Cranleigh, Wicklow. 13 B

CANARIES—Six pairs White Rollers, three pairs Yorkshire, all good birds; separately or lot; seen Dublin each week.—F 1709, this office. 14 D

DAY old Chicks, book now, any breed; also Ducklings, Aylesbury, K. Campbells only. Particulars, Poultry Manager, Tanmagharlo Park, Warrenpoint, Co. Down. 8 X

DELICIOUS Boiling Fowl, 5/6 pair, 3/- each, free for cash.—Newton, Lower Tinnakilly, Wicklow. 12 X

EGGS and Chickens ready, from my famous prize fowl layers; White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, R.I. Reds, Light Sussex, Indian Runner Ducks; Eggs 21/- dozen; Chicks 2/- dozen; good reduction for incubator lots.—Mrs. Strong, Moate House, Kells. 12 A

EGGS—Buy Old Chicks, pure bred Light Sussex, W. Wyandottes, R.I.R. Eggs, 4/-; Chicks, due 20th inst., 12/- dozen, carriage paid.—Smyth, Drumcrantin, Dunraymond, Monaghan. 15 D

FOR Sale, Tamlin Incubator, 100 egg, £4; Rabbit Hutches, suitable for chicken pens, cat proof; carriage paid.—Mrs. Lynch, Bantry, Co. Cork. 12 A

FOR Sale, young Turkey Hen, Black Leghorn Cockerel, and White Leghorn Cockerel.—Alexandra House, Dundrum. 14 A

FOR Sale, a few Turkey Cockerels, Department reared, 24 to 28 lbs.—Kenny, Curbrock, Athenry. T

GLOUCESTER Incubators and Brooders. Order now while you have transport time.—The Public Engineering Co., Ltd., 21-22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 13 D

GLEVUM, Gloucester and Hearson Incubators, all sizes in stock, Poster Mothers, Pyramid Poultry Houses (Snowden and Glevum make), and all Poultry Appliances; lists free.—McKenzie's, Poultry Appliance Specialists, Pearse street, Dublin. X

HATCHING Eggs, 6/- setting; young Cockerels and Cocks, Anvil Poultryman, Lady Grace's, Boley, Monaktown, Dublin. 14 C

NEW Laid Eggs—Shops, Hotels, etc., 40 dozen weekly for Sale; 1/6 dozen, delivered city, suburbs, 1/7½, the country.—Boyle Bros., Dublin. 14 C

PHEASANTS for Sale, Cocks and Hens, for restocking; also Eggs in season.—Knox, Rahulton, Buthbridge, Cavan. 14 C

POULTRY Houses, complete with nest boxes, perches and dropping board, attendant's and exit door, made in sections for easy erection, and treated with wood preservative; prices from £4 15/-. Lists free.—McKenzie's, Poultry Appliance Specialists, Pearse st., Dublin. X

RHODE I. R. Cockerels, Department ringed, best Irving strains.—Sutton, Bridge, Kilternan. 14 C

SUTTELS, Sussex Cocks (1/5, 7/6, free); also Cockerel Rhodes, Wyandottes (pedigree).—Steward, Fassaroe, Bray. 14 C

SECTIONAL Poultry House, Chicken Runs, quantity Netting, etc., for Sale.—F 1741, this office.

WHITE Wyandotte Eggs Strong's), Kraki Campbell 6/6 dozen, 3/6 Cockerel.—Mrs. Kenure Glebe, Rosmeen, Mrs. McKeever, Mullebrien, Fiane. 13 B

WANTED, Indian Game Cockerel, 1929; pure bred; moderate price.—Mrs. Shaw, Kenure Glebe, Rosmeen. 14 B

FURNITURE.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques. T

BOOT Clothes—Infants' 1 to 4, 3/6; 5 to 8, 4/6; other qualities and sizes. Buy direct from manufacturers Cable Mills 32 Lower Ormond quay. Dublin. 7 T

LAWLOR Brisco will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—23 Ormond quay. T

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

BROADWOOD Baby Grand, perfect condition; exceptional offer.—F 1453, this office. 12 A

FOR Sale, Columbia Cabinet Gramophone, cost £35, little used, £14 with Records.—3992, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

GET your Piano or Gramophone from Wakefield's, 44 Parnell street, Dublin, for cash or instalments. T

GRAMOPHONE Stores, Johnston's Court, Grafton street, Dublin, for Winner Portables and Records. Open till 8. Lists free. T

WANTED, Piano for Lady; state price, full particulars, maker.—F 1757, this office. 15 D

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, Aston's quay, highest prices Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels received. T

BOOT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gent.'s, Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mr. White, 15 Aungier street. T

BOOT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection. T

CLEE, 27 Wicklow street, Dublin—10/- Deposit. A easy weekly payments of 5/- on Ladies' Gowns, Coats, Raincoats, Jumper Suits, Fur Coats and Furs, Millinery. Call or write; sent to any part of Ireland. Open Saturdays till 8.30. T

CASH paid for Left Off Clothing, Jewellery, Furniture, Pictures, China, False Teeth; postcard immediate attention. Wellington House, 35 Wellington quay. T

LADY'S Black Riding Boots and Lasts (Jordan), 5½, 4 35/-; Tan ditto; State, Side Saddle. Address "Z 3197, this office. 15 B

MORNING Suit, perfect condition, worn once, fit any tall gentleman; no dealers. Address "Z 3170, this office. 14 B

NEW Black Satin Evening Frock, 80/-, cost £18 18/-.—F 1546, this office.

SMALL Fur Costume, good condition, medium figure, cheap.—F 1716, this office.

SALE, Green Lace Evening Frock, fashionable, exquisite shade, worn once, £1.—F 1715, this office.

WANTED, pair heavy Field Boots, size 9, suit man 6 feet. Address "Z 3191, Boots," this office.

FURS.

A—LEE, 27 Wicklow street, Dublin—Fur Coats and Furs beautifully Remodelled. Matched, Repaired, etc., by experts. None but the best work and the lowest prices. Re-trimming of Coats. T

NEW Whole Skin Sable Fox (foreign) Tie, £10 cost £21.—F 1545, this office. 13 B

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

BLACKSMITHS will please note that we now have all our usual lines of Horseshoes in stock.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo.

FOR Sale, 2 Mares; suit any work—2 Convent Guest Horses.—Miss Mitchell, Mill Gardens, Bath ave. T

GOOD Working Farm Horse for Sale. To be seen any day at Jamestown, Finglas. 12 A

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

ALL Food Feeding Meal 8/6 cwt., a mixture Pollard Bran, Ground Oats, and Indian Meal. We stock Meat Meal, Fish Meal, Clarendo, etc.—Ravensdale Mills, 10 Wellington quay, Dublin. T

BOG sale Dairy Shorthorn Bull, "Glendine hero," dark roan, very fruitful, calved December 26, 1928.—Agents, Kells Union. 12 A

FRIESIAN Bull Calf, three weeks, extra good, well marked, £8 8/-; Hedges blood.—McCoy, Knockballymore, Newtownbutler. 14 C

DOGS.

A HANDSOME pair Wire Fox Terrier Puppies; splendid pedigree; cheap. Address "Z 3198, Terriers," this office.

BLACK Cocker Dog at Stud—Rosemount Vicar and Rosemount Peter, fee three guineas.—Lindsay, Rosemount, Roscrea. 15 D

CAIRN Terrier Cocker Pups, aged 6 and 8 weeks.—Sport at Oakley Park, Celbridge. 12 A

COCKERS at Stud—Blue roans, Rosemount Bimbo (1923 champion), fee four guineas; Rosemount Tony and Rosemount Magnet, three guineas.—Lindsay, Rosemount, Roscrea. 15 D

COCKER Puppies, very promising light-blue roans by Church Leigh Stormer, dam by Southerwood Critic, Leigh Stormer is by Ch. Stormer, price £4 four guineas.—Lindsay, Rosemount, Roscrea. 15 D

FOR Kennel News, Articles and next Reports of Dog Shows read the "Irish Field," published every Saturday. Price 2d. On sale at all newsagents and bookstalls.

KENNEL Club Show, 17th March—Schedules ready. Entries close Tuesday, 25th February (postmark). Two Four Point Green Stars practically every breed. Apply Kennel Club, 23 Eden quay, Dublin. C.S. T

SPLENDID Dog, nine months old, crossed Irish Water Spaniel Cocker Spaniel; well bred, untampered with, strong, healthy; owner overstocked; best offer accepted.—Address "Z 3154, Dog," this office.

THE "Irish Field" publishes exclusive official announcements of the Irish Kennel Club. Lists of Registrations, etc. On sale every Saturday. Price 2d A

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

A LARGE Factory Premises, good, well lighted floor space, in best position in the centre of city; most adaptable. Let or Sell, immediate possession; gas, electricity, power and light.—F 1429, this office. 12 A

CINEMA, Dublin suburbs, for Sale, doing splendid business; freehold.—F 1441, this office. 12 A

ESTABLISHED Tobacconist, Newsagency, etc., Business, in good locality, as going concern; well built modern house, six apartments, bath, h. and c., electric light, gas, 2 w.c.'s, large garden. Reply F 1451, this office. 12 A

ENGINEERS' Hall, Dawson street—Front and Back Drawing-room, first floor. Apply Messrs. 22 Dawson street. 14 E

FOR Sale, town of Athy, splendid Business, fire proof, suitable for cinema, etc.; lease, £500. Address "Z 3175, Business," this office. 15 B

FOR Sale or Letting, on building lease, about ten acres Land at Harold's Cross. Apply 25 Fitzpatrick's place. 14 C

HAYMARKET, No. 8, off Queen street, vacant, shop and parlour, recently decorated, suit dairy, cheesemaker, general business; upper part produces £37 yearly. Selling Price £250, or £2 10s. Connell street. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housebroker." 12 A

LARGE Stores, Shed, new, 40' x 30', on about 1 acre; separate, double entrance, well lighted, concrete floor; suit dairy, cycle depot, etc.—Bridge, Kilmainham bridge. Address "Z 3186, Stores," this office. 6 T

RUGBY Football Club requires trainer, South or North side, 34 to 3 nights.—F 1393, this office. 13 B

SHOP and five apartment House (possession), 35 Phibsboro' road, cinema lease, yard, etc., near "Doyle's Corner." Also two Cottages, producing 17/- weekly. Cheap rent, five years. Solicitor, 28 Bachelor's Walk. Connell street. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housebroker." 12 A

SUITE of three Offices to Let, ground floor; rent reasonable.—14 Fleet street. 16 D

TO Let, Yard, Garage; take two cars, stabling for five horses; harness room; at Lad lane. Apply Mahood, 33 Sandymount avenue, after 6. 14 C

TO Let, Lock-up Shop, suitable for confectionery and tobacco business, at 8 Cavendish Row. Apply Gresham's Hotel. 14 C

WAREHOUSE (ground floor), space about 150-200 square yards. Wanted; would take on lease if suitable; apply by day and substantially built.—Central.—F 1644, this office. 14 C

WANTED, Office, Stores, central, to Rent, about £150 per annum.—Reply Arnott, Jones, Lindsay & Co., Limited, Eden quay, Dublin. 13 D

BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC. CONTINUED.

15 LEINSTER street, near Kildare Street Club—For Sale, good Shop and Basement, with living accommodation, separate hall door. Particulars and orders to view from Gurney and Good, Lincoln place. 14 C

£300 BUYS Shop and House, Dolphin's Barn street.—Corbett, 16 Lower Ormond quay. 12 A

BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, CONTINUED.

TO Let, Sale, Shop and Basement, with living accommodation, separate hall door. Particulars and orders to view from Gurney and Good, Lincoln place. 14 C

£300 BUYS Shop and House, Dolphin's Barn street.—Corbett, 16 Lower Ormond quay. 12 A

STABLING AND GRAZING.

GRAZING to Let, at Dolphin's Barn—About 24 Statute Acres good Grazing Land to Let for three months from 2nd March, 1930. Apply The Dublin Brick Company, Limited, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin. 12 A

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

A BANDON House Hunting—Consult Garvey and Good, Lincoln Place, Dublin. T

ALBERT MacARTHUR IS "The Housefinder"—52 I.B. O'CONNELL ST. T

AT Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, Dalkey—Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for Sale, all prices.—Martin and Lord, 53 Upper George's street, Kingstown. 'Phone 466. 16 T

AT Glenageary—Double fronted detached House, good position; cheap.—Megahey, Auctioneer, Sandycove. 12 A

AT Sandycove—Detached Bungalow, on half acre; seven apartments, garage.—Megahey, Auctioneer, Sandycove. 12 A

AT Seafort, Sandycove—Choice House, eight apartments, tennis court, private balcony.—Megahey, Sandycove. 12 A

AT Seaside and Dublin Suburbs, Megahey has houses, all sizes and prices, any of which may be purchased by paying small deposit, balance as rent. 'Phone 136 Dalkey. T

AT Merehampton terrace—Compact five roomed House; lease for ever. Seen by appointment; £360.—F 1464, this office. 14 C

AT Dalkey, Coliemore road—Well built stones for Sale, with possession, price only £350, head rent £26, lease 40 years, but renewable; eight rooms, kitchen, hot bath, garden, tennis ground, room for garage. Apply Robert and McMahon, 132 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. 13 B

AT Silliorgan Park, Blackrock—For Sale, new semi detached House, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, large gas ions, garage; side entrance, electric light, and gas.—F 1667, this office. 14 C

ADJOINING Kenilworth square—£1,200, semi-detached, superlatively decorated, garage space; possession.—Jones, 22 Andrew street. 14 C

A CHILL—Cottage for Sale, five rooms, partly furnished, freehold. £250.—Watts, Dugort, Co. Mayo.

BUNGALOW for Sale at Old Connaught avenue, Bray, 6 apartments, bath, pantry, garage; wired for electric light, gas. Apply Evans, Eden Cottages, Greystones. 13 B

BLACKROCK—Detached non-basement Residence, standing on 1 acre, tennis court, electric light laid on, garage.—Dockrell Limited. 14 C

BARGAIN—Handsome detached Residence, fruit trees, tennis court, garage, Gleaneagar; others Blackrock, Monkstown, Dalkey, Killiney, Merrion, Ballsbridge; Bray, 24 Main street, Blackrock. 16 T

COSY little House, 40 Goldsmith street, Berkeley road (possession), excellent condition; six apartments, bathroom, gas, electric light, large garden. 25th February at 52 O'Connell street. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housebroker." 14 C

CLEBA Park—For Sale, semi detached Residence of unique style; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms; built to owner's special design; beautifully fitted throughout; price £1,500.—Hamilton & Rae, 23 Kildare street. T

DUN Laoghaire—Semi-detached non-basement Residence, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, garage; all modern conveniences. Apply 25 Percy place. 14 C

DUNDRUM, Sequoia Park—Modern Residence, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, garage, garden; suit professional man; £1,200.—Dockrell Limited. 14 C

DUNDRUM—Detached non-basement, £310, or sell with 1 acre.—Jones, Andrew street. 14 C

DONNYBROOK—Good Unfurnished House, large reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, rent £115.—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. 14 C

ELLESMERE Mansions, Foxrock; constant hot water, modern equip, use of extensive pleasure grounds, garage; close to station, convenient to Dublin, Ballsbridge and city. Apply Secretary, Kilteragh Estate, 97 Stephen's Green, South, Dublin. Building Sites for sale. T

EASILY furnished House, South Circular road (Donore avenue), for letter two sitting-rooms, four bedrooms, etc.; £10 monthly.—Prim Bros., Dawson street.

FLATHGAR—Unfurnished House, three reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; rent £130.—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street.

GLANDUAGH—To Let, well Furnished Residence, one year or longer; rent £100 per year.—Garvey and Good, Lincoln Place, Dublin. 13 B

GOOD Investment—Dwelling House, bath, garden, £120 yearly (free). Apply A. Martin, Keys, Court Receiver, 19 Fownes street. 21 T

HOUSE on seven acres for Sale or Rent. Apply City and Suburban House Agency, 5 Carysfort avenue, Blackrock. 14 C

IONA—Splendidly built double fronted detached Residence; 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, small room, maid's room, hot bath, electric light, garden and garage; price £1,450.—Dockrell Limited. 14 C

IMPROVING Investment"—41 Goldsmith street, let at £40 per annum. Selling 25th February. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housebroker." 14 C

MONKSTOWN—For Sale, on tram line, well built Residence, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, small garage, cheap. Particulars from Garvey and Good, Lincoln place. 13 B

MERRION road—Handsome modern non basement Residence, excellent garden, large garage, ideal position, adjoining Show (grounds; drawing-room, sitting-room, breakfast-room, study, six bedrooms, dressing-room, maid's room, kitchen, etc., electric light and gas; first class condition throughout.—F 1505, this office. 12 A

MONKSTOWN, facing sea—Very fine Residence; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, maid's room, garage; price £1,200.—Dockrall Limited. 14 C

MONKSTOWN—Commodious House, centrally situated, lease for 99 years; £250 to prompt purchaser. Address "Z 3165, House," this office. 8 15

NEW House in good class suburb, £850; three bedrooms; on bus and tram routes.—F 1674, this office. 14 C

PALMERSTON Park—Modern Residence, fee simple, immediate possession.—Parker Kenn, 25 Castlerange, Ashford, Wicklow. 13 X

PRETTY Bungalow Monkstown; lease 500 years; rent £4; £950.—Bong, 24 Main street, Blackrock. 16 D

RATHMINES—Detached Residence; 3 reception, 3 bedrooms, servant's room, hot bath, space for garage; price £1,100.—Dockrell Limited. 14 C

RATHGAR—Modern non-basement Residence; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, tiled kitchen, hot press, bath, large garden, garage, electric light; price £1,250. Dockrell Limited. 14 C

REDMONDS—Semi detached, non basement House, in select locality, close to tram, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; long lease, £500. Address "Z 3193, House," this office. 8 15

SOUTH Circular road, Blake—For Sale, No. 64, with 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath, h. and c., electric light, gas, garage; long lease, 16s. per week. Apply on premises, or nearest office.—Apply Healy, 6 Bachelor's Walk. 13 B

SOUTH Co. Dublin—Handsome Detached Residence on 5 acres, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, hot bath, tennis court, stabling, etc.; price £6,000.—Hamilton & Rae. T

SUTTON—New detached House for Sale, on bus and tram routes; cheap to immediate purchaser.—F 1675, this office. 14 C

SANDYMOUNT—Non basement House, £800; very convenient, well built; small head rent. 24 Andrew street. 14 C

TOWN of Killavullen, Castletownroche, County Cork, with Salmon Fishery, Blacksmith and Shop, and area three acres, Residence with 10s rent demesne; price £3,500.—Arthur George Joyce, Solicitor, Fermoy. 12 B

VACANT Possession—Neat two storied House, garden, near Botanic Gardens; price £450. Apply by letters to 1 Upper Rutland street. 15 D

18 DROMARD terrace, Sandymount, for Sale, with possession, non-basement, every modern convenience, 5 bedrooms; £1,400.—Apply Auctioneer, Ann's 21 North-Great George's street, Dublin. 14 C

£450—SALE, 12 Donore road; lease 400 years; 4 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath, h. and c., garden back and front. Apply Good, 55 Pearse street. 15 B

£800—ATTRACTIVE Modern Residence, open aspect, near Terenure, two reception, three bedrooms, large kitchen, electric light, copper, piping, tennis, etc.; remission rates.—F 1665, this office. 14 C

£900—COWPER Gardens, Rathmines—New House, semi detached, 6 apartments, bath room hot and cold), linen press, scullery, pantry, gas, electric light, garage; also at £1,050, 7 apartments, 2 w.c.'s, garage, side entrance; rates remission.—Pickering and Son. T

HOUSES TO LET.

AT Pembroke Township—Modern non basement House, £120, free.—F 1762, this office. 15 D

COTTAGE, Tallaght, three room, private grounds; £6 6s. per annum free.—F 1709, this office. 14 C

DUNDRUM—Detached non-basement, £310, or sell with 1 acre.—Jones, Andrew street. 14 C

DONNYBROOK—Good Unfurnished House, large reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, rent £115.—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. 14 C

FLATHGAR Mansions, Foxrock; constant hot water, modern equip, use of extensive pleasure grounds, garage; close to station, convenient to Dublin, Ballsbridge and city. Apply Secretary, Kilteragh Estate, 97 Stephen's Green, South, Dublin. Building Sites for sale. T

NICELY furnished House, South Circular road (Donore avenue), for letter two sittingrooms, four bedrooms, etc.; £10 monthly.—Prim Bros., Dawson street.

FLATHGAR—Unfurnished House, three reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; rent £130.—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street.

SANDYMOUNT—To Let, well Furnished Residence, one year or longer; rent £100 per year.—Garvey and Good, Lincoln Place, Dublin. 13 B

TO Let, Donnybrook, modern House, bath, garden, £120 yearly (free). Apply A. Martin, Keys, Court Receiver, 19 Fownes street. 21 T

WATERLOO Road—Well furnished House to Let for about six months, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, etc.; £16 monthly. Apply Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street.

4 ROOMS, Kitchen Bathroom, hot and water water, moderate rent. Seen, 3 to 4, 15 South Richmond street. 14 B

HOUSES WANTED.

A MEDIUM sized House Wanted, pre-war, South suburbs preferred, but not essential; price moderate.—F 1742, this office. 14 C

DETACHED or semi-detached, Residence, with 8 to 10 apartments, Monkstown or Ballsbridge. Full particulars to Box No. 1570, this office. 14 C

WANTED to Rent, city or suburbs, Furnished House, 5-6 rooms.—F 1476, this office. 12 A

WANTED to Rent, modern 6 or 7 roomed house, Drumcondra, Glasnevin district to rent not exceeding £100 free.—F 1488, this office. 12 A

WANTED to Buy in South Dublin, near N.C. Church, 5/7 roomed House, good repair, electric light, garden desirable. Particulars to Marp-r, 1451 Irishtown, Dublin. 14 A

WIDOW Lady wishes to buy modern House, with garage, near Dublin, about £1,500.—F 1553, this office. 14 C

WANTED to rent, 5 to 8 roomed modern furnished or unfurnished House, in good locality, Dublin suburbs; reliable tenant. Address "Z 3151, House," this office. 14 B

WANTED at once, medium sized Residence, North or South side, with modern improvements; must have garage. Particulars and price to G., c/o Corrigan and Co., 4 Grafton street. 15 D

WANTED to rent, purchase, six or more roomed House, within two miles Ballsbridge, any direction. Address "Z 3181, House," this office. 15 B

WANTED to Rent, 6-8 roomed House; would repair; suburb; possession before April.—F 1745, this office. 15 D

APARTMENTS TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

APARTMENTS Agency—Flats, Board Residence and Furnished Apartments.—Miss White, 83 Nassau street. T

A 40 Harrington Street—Superior Furnished Double Bedded Room, use of sitting-room, bath. 14 C

ARLAWN, Kimmage road, Terenure, near tramline—Comfortable Apartments, two bedrooms, sitting-room; attendance. 14 A

AT 8 Herbert Place—Well furnished rooms, full or partial board. 'Phone 62916. T

APARTMENTS offered invalid lady or gentleman; comfortable; Board, attention; visitors' Ranges fitted.—3099, Irish Times Bran